THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE BOAT RACE.

Letter from Charles Reade.

G. W. Smalley writes to the *Tribune* from London:—

I have more than once referred to the interest taken in this match by Mr. Charles Reade. His frequent visits to the crew familiarized him with their habits and condition, and he watched the race keenly from the umpire's boat. I asked him to put down his impressions, and he finally gave me liberty to use the few notes he sent me, on condition that they should not appear to have been volunteered, nor be treated as having been first written for publication. His wish must be my excuse for including his letter in my own, instead of giving it a place of honor by itself.

Mr. Reade writes:—

"It could hardly be believed in the United States to what an extent I, an Oxford man, sympathize with your gallant fellows. But I send you my observations.

"The Harvard boat goes down a little by the head. As she faced the tide, coming to start, the water nearly ran over her.

"The crew were not in high condition, generally. I have long seen this with regret. But it is a point on which they were touchy, and *I* could not approach it without offense. *Proofs:* boil on Loring's neck, bloodless lips, especially of Simmons, and a general want of that sprightliness that results from high condition. They were, however, hard in muscle—harder than the Oxford crew. Yet Simmons had diarrhœa on the day and for forty-eight hours previously.

"In the race, Oxford did not wait for them as they sometimes do for the Cambridge, but pulled all they knew from the first. A little above Hammersmith bridge they were distressed, but got second wind afterwards.

"Their beautiful finish, as shown in practice, disappeared in the race, and little remained of their form but their true time, the quick advance of the arm, and the keen catch at first of the stroke, which have won them the day so often. Harvard pulled the handsomer stroke of the two. N. B.—In practicing, just the reverse.

"The ridiculous theory of the London press is answered by this, that Harvard kept the same form in practice and in the struggle. Oxford did not.

"These remarks are at your service. I think you may rely upon their accuracy. As to the dip forward of boat, my opinion was shared to the full by a distinguished oarsman, with whom I compared notes, with the craft and her behavior in sight. Yours, very sincerely,

"CHARLES READE.

"London, Aug. 28."

I am none the the less glad to have this brief comment from Mr. Reade, with his leave to print it, because on several points his opinion is hostile to mine. It would not become me to discuss a letter written in such a spirit, nor need I say anything about the weight of his judgment in rowing matters. The author of the boating chapters in "Hard Cash" is sure to be listened to with deference, and what he urges on one or two controverted points will be read by Harvard men with peculiar pleasure; though I don't know why I say Harvard men only. For the purposes of this race, every American is a Harvard man, since, spite of their modest disclaimer, they were and will always be thought an American four of whom Americans have a right to be proud.

A Word for Burnham.

Says another correspondent:—Before speaking of Mr. Burnham's steering further, I must do him the justice to quote here a paragraph from this morning's *Standard*, which I happen to know was written by a sporting critic of ability. He says:—

We expect to hear to-day that the defeat of Harvard is due to bad steering; in fact, we heard this repeated frequently by Americans on their return home yesterday. But something must be blamed, and if the crew cannot honestly be the culprits the poor coxswain is the scapegoat. If we consider that he has never steered before he came over here; that he has never steered in a race, and that the coaching of the crew was deputed to him on a strange river with strange surroundings, we must declare that he has acquitted himself well, and that all he lost by his wide detour at the Soap Works was amply balanced by his admirable course from the start to that point. It is hard to steer a four correctly over the course, and that few can do so may be easily proved by a visit to any one of our metropolitan regattas. It is even harder to keep nerve and still a correct eye and hand on the yolk lines in the presence of thousands. The steering of Hall was the best we have ever seen on the Putney course.

THE WARRANT FORGERIES.

Discharge of Leland in New York by Judge McCunn, on Habeas Corpus—How it was Effected.

We yesterday published the particulars of the arrest in New York of Martin Lindenborn, alias Leland, alias Gray, on the charge of forging Philadelphia city warrants. Day before yesterday the accused was discharged by the notorious Judge McCunn, for "want of sufficient evidence." The New York *Sun* of this morning gives the following particulars of Leland's discharge:—

"Leland was arrested last Friday on Broadway. He was taken to the Police Central Office, and after giving the name of Martin Leland was locked up. A telegram was sent to Philadelphia, and an answer was received to "hold on to the prisoner at all hazards." Next morning the prisoner was taken to the Tombs, and remanded to the Central Department of the police.

"Meanwhile, lawyer Howe had sued out a writ of habeas corpus, which was made returnable at 11 o'clock on Monday. The police authorities having been advised of the writ, sent to Philadelphia, and Ridgway's clerk (Carlisle K. Willet) came on to this city, and on Monday morning made an affidavit of the facts with which he was acquainted. This affidavit was put in as answer to the writ, and Judge McCunn was to announce his decision yesterday morning. Meanwhile the police authorities were busy getting the requisition which was to take Leland to Philadelphia for trial, and yesterday morning the officer arrived with the necessary documents.

"Howe was not idle, and early yesterday morning he applied to Judge McCunn, who granted the discharge on the ground that there was not evidence enough to hold the prisoner for trial. The struggle therefore was between Howe on the one side to get his prisoner discharged, and Farley to take him away on a requisition. Howe first presented himself at the Tombs, and applied for the prisoner. The necessary delays to prove the authenticity of the discharge, etc., were like thorns to the lawyer, for he dreaded the appearance of the detective with the requisition. But he succeeded in getting the prisoner released, and three minutes later the requisition was presented. The prisoner was, however, gone, and both the New York and Philadelphia officers were disappointed, indeed, disgusted. 'Well,' said the Philadelphia officer, 'this beats anything I have ever had to do with.' Truly, the law in New York is mysterious and past finding out."

From a private source we obtain an edifying inside view of this transaction. The requisition from Governor Geary arrived in New York on Monday night, and yesterday morning the representatives of the Philadelphia firms that had been swindled went to see Judge McCunn and explained matters to him. McCunn stated that the evidence of Mr. Willet, the clerk of Ridgway, Gibbs & Co., was insufficient to hold, and, on looking at the requisition, he also thought that it was not sufficient and advised consultation with the District Attorney. That official seemed to be favorably disposed, and thought the requisition sufficient. The District Attorney then consulted with McCunn, and, to the astonishment of the Philadelphians, he informed them that the prisoner had been discharged about five minutes before. On visiting the Tombs, it was discovered that Leland had been discharged by McCunn in Chambers, and that he had never been brought into the court. The prisoner had plenty of friends and plenty of money, and the gentlemen who were endeavoring to effect the capture of the forger are of the opinion that the whole job was "put up" from the beginning, and that no amount of evidence, however positive, would have altered the case in the least. As one of the New York detectives remarked, "Judge McCunn was elected by thieves, and he must of necessity protect them." The whole affair is a delightful commentary on New York law and justice.

AVONDALE MINE.

Accurate Description of the Scene of the Disaster—The Miners' Safety Lamps—In the Labyrinthe of Darkness—The Fire-Damp.

The Avondale mine has been worked for two years. Three months ago the miners struck. They resumed work on Thursday last. The mine is entered by a shaft on the hillside. This is the only entrance. Wooded buildings, 100 feet high and 200 feet long, covered the mouth of the shaft. The mine was filled with narrow passages from four to ten feet high, which occasionally opened into immense pockets or caves. A railroad track was laid on the bottom of each of these passages. The cars were filled with coal, three-quarters of a mile from the shaft, by the miners at work. The coal cars were then run through the various wooden-supported passages to the shaft. They were then run upon a platform, which was raised to the top of the shaft, the same as a common elevator or a vertical railway. When the cars reached the earth's surface they were run out over a trestle railway through the wooden buildings and dumped. The coal would fall in huge screens, where, in some cases, it was properly assorted, and then dumped into the cars of the Bloomsburg and Lackawanna Railroad, by which means it was taken to market.

ENTERING THE MINE.

A person wishing to enter the mine would get into an empty coal car, which was then run upon the elevator at the top of the shaft. At a given signal the empty car would drop, and at the same time a loaded car would ascend the double shaft. As the bottom was struck, the empty car would glide off into a dark passage, and a loaded car would take its place. In an instant a mule would be hitched to the empty car, which would be drawn at a rapid rate to the foot of an inclined plane. Here a train of light cars would be formed, which were then drawn up the plane by the simultaneous descent of a train of loaded cars.

THE LAMP AND DARK TUNNELS.

The various veins of coal in the Avondale mine are some nine feet thick, and have a gentle upward slope. A passage way is cut along each vein. These tunnels are fearfully dark. Their only light is that from the miners' lamps. These safety lamps are worn on the miners' hats.

THE BREASTS AND THE POCKETS.

The "breasts" in which the mining is carried on sometimes resemble huge halls and rooms. One vein in the Avondale mine is thirty feet thick, and the gallery along this vein is correspondingly large. The mine is simply a vast network of black labyrinths, expanding occasionally into immense pockets or "breasts," where larger blasts than usual are made. The coal is cracked by these blasts, and loosened by the pick and shovel, after which the cars are filled. The miners work in these dark galleries in groups of from five to a dozen men. The cars hold about two tons apiece. In brisk times the mine will turn out about five hundred tons a day. The miners proper work by the carload, and easily make five dollars per day. The mule boys generally get five dollars per week. The men who handle the cars and attend to the hoisting are also paid by the week.

THE DEADLY FIRE AND CHOKE DAMP.

As there was but one main shaft to the Avondale mine, its ventilation was difficult. It had not been worked for some time, and much foul air had collected in the damp places. Beside the bad air generated by the men and horses, and by the burning of lamps and gunpowder, inflammable gases issue from crevices in the coal. These gases mingle with the foul air of the mine, and will explode on the approach of a lighted candle. This gas is the fire-damp so much dreaded by the miners. To breathe it thirty seconds is sure death.

The fire-damp is composed of carburetted hydrogen, and the choke-damp of carbonic. When blasting for coal it will frequently issue in jets called blowers. At times, when the cavities are broken into the coal by picks or crowbars, these blowers will burst out, creating a singing noise by the force current. The great danger is from opening pent-up reservoirs holding under great pressure immense bodies of gas disseminated through large areas of coal, or collected in abandoned workings.

AN EXPLOSION.

When such bodies are inflamed, the whole atmosphere of that portion of the mine explodes, and the coal dust floating through the passages is ignited. The mine is like the interior of a fiery furnace. The flames rush through the long corridors, causing repeated explosions. In some cases they spring up the shafts as if issuing from the crater of the volcano. The subterranean walls are frequently shaken as if by an earthquake. The miners in their workings, their lights blown out by the force of the explosion, hasten through the dark passages, stumbling over heaps of rubbish.

THE FATAL FURNACE.

It is possible that the accident at the Avondale mine was caused by one of these explosions. Persons entering the mine complain of the sulphurous fumes choking up the corridors. The mine was ventilated by a furnace at the bottom of the shaft. By this furnace the air was made to circulate through the complicated passages of the mine. The air for feeding the furnace was of course drawn from the lower part of the mine.

DEADLY VENTILATION.

Avondale mine has but one shaft. That was divided by a air-tight partition into an upcast and a downcast. The fresh air across the passages below caused the air to pass to any and all desired points before it reached the passage leading to the furnace. Ingenious expedients were adopted to regulate the currents of air, and to cause only the air which had passed through the purer portions of the mine to feed the fire, lest the most impure currents should become inflamed, and the explosions follow back into the most remove workings. The partitions across the great gangways along which the coal was run to the shaft, was furnished with doors, which were opened and shut as the coal cars passed through. Thus the furnace was the sole means of ventilation.

THE PIT OF THE DEAD.

The cause of the disaster will never be known. At early morn a stream of fire shot up the shaft with frightful rapidity, and the buildings above were wrapped in flames so quickly that the engineers and others barely had time to escape. The wood of the shaft either caught fire from the furnace or the rushing blaze came from the lighting of a fire-damp within the mine. The dryness of the mine favors the former supposition, but the sulphurous gases choking the explorers, and the fleetness of the fire, would indicate an ignition of a fire-damp. In either case every soul in the mine has perished. The telegraph has failed to tell us who attended to the furnace, or whether any dead bodies were found at the bottom of the shaft.

RAWLINS.

A Fund for the Widow of the Late Secretary.

Yesterday, in New York, at a meeting of bankers and merchants to take appropriate action on the death of Secretary Rawlins, Mr. Greeley said:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—The man who died yesterday at Washington, of disease contracted by exposure in the war for the Union, was not generally known to his countrymen, because of the subordinate sphere in which his great services were mainly rendered. Born in obscurity, reared in poverty, he only quitted private life at the urgent call of his imperilled country, to which his best efforts were thenceforth given to the close of his career. Duty required of him this devotion, but did not require him to enrich himself at the public cost; and he did not. Still in the early prime of life, he had a right to count on being spared to make that provision for his family which his untimely death has precluded. Poor as he was born, he dies still poorer, leaving a widow and two young children to the generosity of those he has served so zealously and so nobly. This is all that occurs to me as needing to be said. I am sure your response will atone for any imperfection in the statement.

On motion, the following committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions in aid of Gen. Rawlins' widow and children:—

Gen. DAN'L BUTTERFIELD, Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL,
O. D. F. GRANT, JESSE SELIGMAN,
GEORGE OPDYKE, HORACE GREELEY.

On motion, Gen. Daniel Butterfield was requested to act as Treasurer of the fund. (His address is U. S. Sub-Treasury, New York city.)

The following subscriptions were announced—that of General Grant having been received by telegraph:

The President	$1000	Jay Cooke & Co	$1000
Alex. T. Stewart	1000	W. R. Vermilye	1000
H. B. Claflin	1000	Fish & Hatch	1000
Moses Taylor	1000	Henry Clews	1000
Thomas Murphy	1000	Paul N. Spofford	1000
Jesse Seligman	1000	E. A. Merritt	1000
J. M. Forbes	1000	M. H. Grinnell	1000
Richard Schell,	$1000.		

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 8—1 P. M.—Consols, 92⅝ for both money and account. United States Ten-forties, 75¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8—1 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 13½d.; middling Orleans, 13⅝@13¾d. Red Western Wheat, 9s. 10d.@9s. 11d.

LONDON, Sept. 8—1·30 P. M.—Erie, 23¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8—1·30 P. M.—The cotton sales to-day will not exceed 3000 bales. Lard, 76s.

SECOND EDITION

THE MINING HOLOCAUST.

The Chambers of the Avondale Mine Penetrated—Appalling Discovery—The Miners all Found Dead—200 Ghastly Bodies Piled Together in the Heated Sepulchre—103 Bodies Drawn to the Surface.

How the Discovery was Made—Harrowing Scenes and Incidents at the Mouth of the Pit—The Lamentations of Wives, Mothers, and Orphans—The Latest Intelligence from the Mine.

FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

The Terrible Avondale Disaster—The Efforts to Penetrate the Chambers of the Pit—The Coal in the Gangways found Blazing.

SCRANTON, Sept. 8.—The *Republican* is in receipt of the following additional bulletins from the scene of the great colliery accident at Avondale:—

Sept. 7—3·30 P. M.—Another relay of four men next went down the shaft. They proceeded along the gangway through the first door and about seventy-five feet further, when they opened the door leading to the furnace, found it full of burning coal and that the fire had communicated with the heave of coal near by, which was also a blazing mass.

A Hasty Retreat.

One party becoming overcome with gas, the rest retired quickly, and barely reached the platform in time to succor three of their number. On reaching the mouth of the shaft, one was carried out bodily by four men, and the other two were assisted out to the open air, where they were resuscitated with great difficulty.

The Fruitless Endeavors.

Sept. 7—4 P. M.—A consultation was now held, and the deliberations were serious. All efforts so far to relieve the men or get at them to-day have been worse than fruitless. Air has been forced into the mine all day, through the gangway in which stands the furnace.

The Current of Hot Air.

It has been understood since last night that the coal in this furnace had been drawn out and extinguished upon the first alarm of fire. Such was the report of those who first entered the mine on Monday night, but it now seems not, and that the volume of air sent into the mine swept over the burning furnace, and carried all the gases and smoke therefrom into the recesses of the mine. This alone, continued as it has been all day, would be enough to cause the death of every inmate in the mine, even if any had been fortunate enough to have been alive this morning.

Trying to Put Out the Flames.

Hose is being let down the shaft, as the fire must be extinguished before any further progress can be made.

8·25 P. M.—John Williams, John Hopkins, H. W. Evans, and D. W. Evans went down and stayed twenty-five minutes, causing considerable anxiety among those above. The hose was carried forward to the furnace thirty feet. They reported no fire except in the grate, which seemed to be dying out.

9·05 P. M.—William J. Price, Lewis Davis, G. Davis, and William McGregor went down, but after remaining twenty minutes reported no new developments.

9·40 P. M.—Thomas M. Price, Mark Evans, William Bray, and D. W. Reese went down, and after a lapse of fifteen minutes returned and reported the hose placed in position for water; the idea being to throw water against the roof at a pressure of 200 feet, and let it fall on the furnace. While these men were down those who anxiously awaited the result of their descent were considerably frightened by the cracking of the roof of the tunnel and the falling of a part of it, caused by the cooling of the rock. Fortunately no one was hurt. Water was turned on at 10.

No further attempt will be made to go down for an hour. The water is going down.

Operations at a Stand-still at Two this Morning

At this time, 2·05 o'clock A. M., things are at a stand-still, except as regards the water going in upon the furnaces and the rising of blue-damp. No one has been down since the gang last reported, and although an effort is making to get another gang to go, and although those who have not yet been down are ready, those in authority are afraid to run the risk unless some one who has been down goes along.

Beyond all Hope.

Observation thus far convinces us, as it also does all who express an opinion, that the 202 men are beyond all hope of rescue, and some time must elapse before another gang will be ready to venture down, as they are all worn out.

Afraid to Venture Down.

The air in the mine is gradually becoming more foul and dangerous; and some considerable time, probably days, will elapse before there will be a chance to get at the men, and the brave men who venture will be able to withstand the fumes of the gas long enough to learn anything definite.

Two Bodies Recovered.

Later—Two bodies have been brought up by the gang that went down since the last telegram. The excitement is great. The bodies are in a bad condition and not recognizable.

A Horrible Sight.

2·55 A. M.—The air is getting better in the mine. Two bodies badly bloated were found in the stable; one a young man, probably eighteen years of age, the other middle-aged, not recognizable at present. There is blood in clots about their mouths, and they are terrible objects to look upon. A gang of strangers, supposed to be from Hyde Park, came down thirty minutes before the discovery of the bodies.

The Gangs at Work Again.

At 11·15 D. W. Morgan, R. H. Williams, A. Phillips, and William J. Bruce went down and stayed fifteen minutes; the bad air coming up the shaft they went no further. At 12 o'clock David S. Jones, Henry Wetherell, Samuel Morgan, and John Williams went down, and after twenty-five minutes came up in very bad condition, the blue damp that now commenced rising making them quite sick, but not insensible, as the others were affected. They threw water upon the fire, and now think it is out. At about the time this gang asked to be hoisted George Morgan, who was watching at the opening of the shaft, had to be removed, and all except four or five were driven from the tunnel, the blue damp that was coming up the shaft making Morgan sick and placing all who might be in the tunnel in a very perilous situation.

The Worst Fears Realized—The Imprisoned Miners all Dead—Two Hundred Lifeless Bodies Huddled Together in the Chambers of the Avondale Mine—A Ghastly Sight.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 8—9 A. M.—A gentleman has just arrived here from the Avondale mine, and reports that a successful entrance to the chambers was effected this morning, shortly after daybreak. All the men found were dead. There were no signs of life anywhere in the dismal sepulchre. Bodies were being brought to the surface as fast as possible. The scene at the mouth of the shaft as the basket containing the bodies comes up is appalling.

More particulars will be ascertained as soon as special messengers arrive from the mines.

The Terrible News Confirmed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, Sept. 8—11 A. M.—It is reliably reported that several persons have just arrived from Plymouth and bring the intelligence that the Avondale miners have been found huddled together in a heap, all dead; not the slightest indication of life anywhere to be found.

The Scene of the Great Catastrophe.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, Sept. 8.—The scene of this catastrophe, unparalleled in the history of American mining, is on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, twenty-two miles from Scranton, about six from Wilkesbarre, and about one-and-a-half below the hamlet of Plymouth. The shaft is sunk in the side of a steep mountain, is 237 feet deep and 40 below the mountain; has a tunnel opening into which it is dug through the mountain. The main gangways of the mines are nearly east and west from the shaft, the first being about 1200 feet in length and the latter about 800. Both east and west the inclines are upwards, and the gangways about ten feet in the clear. The sides of the shaft are lumbered with wooden fixtures. The great wooden building in which was the breaking machinery was immediately upon the mouth, and all of this inflammable material was dry as tinder. If a spark of fire touched any of this wood anywhere, even outside the mine, a great conflagration was inevitable, and its communication to the interior of the shaft and mine almost certain. To these facts must be added that the mine had no air-hole distinct from the shaft. The miners, working far down in the bowels of the earth, had but that one aperture by which to secure egress to the surface; that cut off, the wholesale destruction of human life which has occurred was sure to happen.

I am informed that very few of the mines have been designed to prove, like Avondale, a horrible sepulchre from a trivial cause, but are generally provided with air holes, separate from the shaft, so that the miners, cut off by any disaster from the one, can have recourse to the other as a means of escape.

The Last Ray of Hope Fled.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 8—3 A. M.—The truth is at last known, and the last faint ray of hope has been wrung from the sorrow-stricken families of those who, since Monday morning, have been buried beneath the earth, their fate being until this time uncertain.

Where the Bodies Were Found.

At about half-past 2 o'clock this morning, after several ineffectual attempts had been made, a successful descent was at last effected, and four or five men penetrated the mine. The first body found was that of Steele.

Further on, and in the last chamber, where they had fled for safety from the fatal choke-damp, they found the bodies of the 203 miners *dead*. They laid piled upon each other, in all conceivable positions. Their features were contracted in the agonies of death.

The Walls of the Living.

When the dreadful intelligence reached the surface, and passed with lightning rapidity from lip to lip, a wail of woe was sent forth like the parting strain of a dying hope. Notwithstanding that all were assured there could be no one alive in the mine, there still lingered a belief that some ten, twenty, or thirty would be found alive, and among this small number a fond wife, child, or parent imagined those most dear to them.

Heartrending Scenes.

All is now confusion about the shaft, and as each car or basket comes up freighted with its lifeless cargo there is always some one to discover that he is "My husband! Oh, God!" "Oh, God! He is my brother, he is my father!" etc., and after witnessing with their own eyes what experienced wisdom failed to make them believe they fell prostrate to the ground, worn out and distracted at the culmination of the most agonizing calamity that ever occurred in this country.

Cargoes of Ice

are being sent to the scene, and as fast as the bodies are being taken out they are placed in it.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Recounting the Election Returns.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The recount of the election returns of the Second ward of this city reveals a greater discrepancy than at first reported. Freeman (Independent) gains 148, and McCoppen 1. It will probably require the balance of the week to complete the recount.

Vice-President Colfax

reached Portland, Oregon, yesterday, and was greeted with enthusiasm. He will have a public reception to-night.

Rich Discoveries.

Late Arizona advices report the discovery of rich placer mines by a party of emigrants from White Pine.

Numerous Outrages

by Indians are mentioned in the news from Arizona.

Mining Prospects.

Idaho advices represent that mining prospects are encouraging. Grasshoppers are devastating the country. Flour dull at $5·25@5·50. Wheat, $1·67½.

FROM THE STATE.

Republican Mass Meeting at Bedford.

BEDFORD, Pa., Sept. 8.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Court House last night, which was addressed by William Hall, Esq., Wilbur S. Lyttle of Huntingdon, Hons. J. H. Longenecker and John Cessna. The earnest, eloquent, and convincing arguments of the speakers were frequently applauded by the assemblage. Bedford county promises to give a larger vote for Geary than she did three years ago.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Death of Senator Fessenden.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph

PORTLAND, Sept. 8.—Senator Fessenden expired at 6 o'clock this morning.

Dedication of a Cathedral.

The magnificent Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception here was dedicated this morning with imposing ceremonies. Its cost is two hundred thousand dollars.

FROM NEW YORK.

Suicide of a Hotel Proprietor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Mr. Moore, proprietor of the Rutherford Park Hotel in New Jersey, suicided last night by shooting himself with a pistol.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1869.

The announcement has been made that the Treasury Department will purchase during the present month ten millions of Government bonds, of which amount three millions will be purchased during the current week. This can hardly fail to affect the market both of bonds and gold to some extent. The European demand is represented as quite active, the capitalists of Germany being foremost in this respect, and the withdrawal of these amounts on the part of the Treasury must keep up the present price, even if it does not tend to a still further steady advance in prices, with a corresponding fall in gold.

The currency market is well supplied with money, but it is not very accessible, save to such as have special claims for bank favors, but in the streets it is obtainable on good business paper of 60@90 days at about 10@12 per cent. Call loans are current at 7 per cent. and on short time at about 8 per cent.

Gold is weak, opening with sales at 135⅞ and closing at noon at 135.

United States securities are very dull and prices this morning are a little off.

The Stock market is devoid of animation, and prices are weak. Pennsylvania 6s, second series, sold at 106⅜. City 6s are without essential change. The new issues sold at 101⅛, with 97 bid for the old.

Reading Railroad was dull and ⅛ lower, selling at 48⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad was unchanged, closing at 57½; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56, with 49 bid for Northern Central Railroad; 30½ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; 38⅛ for Catawissa Railroad preferred; 36 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 55 for Minehill Railroad; and 42 for Little Schuylkill Railroad.

Canal shares were quiet. Lehigh Navigation sold at 57¾; and Morris preferred at 60¼.

In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares no sales were reported.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New	101⅛	152 sh Penna RR	57⅛
$600 do Mun	101⅛	50 do	57⅛
$100 do Old	97½	18 do	57⅛
$2000 Pa 6s 2 sc	106½	200 sh Read R	48⅛
$1000 Leh V new bs. Cp	94	16 sh Leh Val R	56
$1000 Phila & E 7s	83½	6 do	56
3 sh Mech Bank	32¼	10 do	56
5 sh Mor Cl Pf	60¼	28 sh Leh N St	37
		100 do b60	37⅛

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$10000 Pa R 2 m 6s b5wn	98¼	11 sh Cam & Am	121½
$2000 Phil & E 6s	89¼	1 do	121½
$1000 City 6s, New	101	100 sh Reading c	48 1-16
$1200 do	101	300 do	48⅛
200 sh Leh N St b60	37⅛	200 sh Leh N St	36⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$800 City 6s, New	101¼	9 sh Read RR	48⅛
40 sh Leh Val R	56	100 do	48¾
10 do 2d	56	35 sh O C & A R	85
148 sh Penna R	57	wn	41

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122@122½; 5-20s of 1862, 121¾@122; do., 1864, 121¼@121½; do., Nov., 1865, 121¾@121½; do., July, 1865, 119½@120; do. 1867, 119¾@120¼; do., 1868, 119½@120; 10-40s, 110½@111; Pacifics, 109¾@110. Gold, 135½. Market heavy.

—NAKE & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	135⅞	11·35 A. M	135⅝
10·30 "	136	11·59 "	134⅝
10·35 "	136⅛	12·00 M	134⅛
11·32 "	135⅛	12·01 P. M	134⅞

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The following are the receipts for the week ending September 4, 1869 ..... $19,508·08
Previous in 1869 ..... 393,629·69

Total in 1869 ..... $413,137·77
To same period in 1868 ..... 356,804·16

Increase in 1869 ..... $56,333·61

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R	205¼	Pacific M. S	79
N. Y. and Erie R	33⅛	Western Union Tele.	36½
Ph. and Rea. R	96⅛	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	76½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	102¼	Mil. and St. Paul R. p	85½
Cle. and Pitt. R	108½	Adams Express	55¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	79½	Wells, Fargo	18½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	88½	United State	62
Chi. and R. I. R	111⅛	Gold	135
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	87	Market steady.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.—The demand for Flour is quite limited for shipment, but the home customers are operating a little more freely. Sales of 1000 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·56@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@7·25; Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·75, and fancy brands at $8@10—according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·25@6·37½ ₱ bbl.

There is less activity in the Wheat market, and prices favor buyers. Sales of new Red at $1·45 for damp up to $1·53 for prime, and White, at $1·60@1·70. Rye is quiet at $1·15@1·18 ₱ bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is dull at yesterday's quotations. Sales of Yellow at $1·19, and Western mixed at $1·12@1·16. Oats are unchanged. Sales of new Delaware and Pennsylvania at 58@62c., and old Western at 63@65c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark.—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $35 ₱ ton.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is selling in a small way at $8@8·50 ₱ 64 lbs. 200 bushels Timothy sold at $4·50. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·55.

Whisky is dull and nominal.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 8.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....77 | 11 A. M.....81 | 2 P. M.....84

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
N. G. barque Maline Digner, Syressages, Gibraltar for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, Barbados, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr E. Haight, Hazlett, East Dennis, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr J. C. Page, Dennim, Wilmington, do.
Schr S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Pawtucket, do.
Schr B. B. Ives, Bowditch, Newport, do.
Schr D. Davidson, Smith, Newport, do.
Schr Alexander, Baker, Mystic river, do.
Schr John H. Perry, Kelley, New Bedford, do.
Schr J. W. Hall, Powell, Cambridge, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr S. G. Irwin, Atkins, Portsmouth, do.
Schr J. A. Griffin, Foster, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, Ranford, do.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, Salem, do.
Sloop Edwin, Bacon, Salem, Sinnickson & Co.
Barge Young America, Van Fatten, Albany, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr J. W. Wellington, Snow, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr Cornelia, Noyes, 3 days from Suffolk, Va., with railroad ties to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr P. Merwin, Carver, 3 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr M. Dunnock, Dunnock, 3 days from Dorchester, with wood to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr B. N. Hawkins, McNey, 13 days from Charleston, S. C., with phosphate to B. R. Smith.
Schr Village Belle, Tillotson, from Providence.
Schr R. Seaman, Seaman, from Providence.
Schr S. Clark, Griffith, from Providence.
Schr A. Burton, Frohock, from Providence.
Schr Harry Lee, Barrett, from Salem.
Schr Pennsylvania, Smith, from Derby, Ct.
Schr L. Holloway, Bryan, from New York.
Schr Wapella, Curry, from New York.
Schr Flyaway, Kelly, from New York.
Schr A. Magee, Young, from Boston.
Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, from Boston.
Schr S. Castner, Robeson, from Boston.
Schr Josephine, Brown, from Boston.
Schr M. S. Lewis, Lewis, from Boston.
Schr M. A. Loughery, Taylor, from New London.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 7.—Five barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

A. V. Mekeel, with flour, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 7.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—Charles; J. H. Davis; Security; L. Royer; R. J. Chard; American Boy; and Owen Brady, all with coal, for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Alfred, Bent, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 26th ult.

Barque Idolique, Durkee, for Philadelphia via Falmouth, cleared at London 27th ult.

Barque Giovannino, Louisi, hence, at Ancona 21st ult.

Barque Sylphide, Thompson, hence, at Elsinore 23d ult.

Barque Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, from Antwerp for Genoa, was spoken 18th ult. 35 miles west of Cape de Gat.

Brigs Ambrose Right, Higgins, and Princeton, Wells, hence, at Boston 6th inst.

Brig Isaac Carver, Shute, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig Evelyn Schroder, Pruetz, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 25th ult.

Brig Estelle, Delap, hence, at Queenstown 25th ult.

Brigs Endorus, Farr, and M. A. Berry, Chase, hence, at Portland 8th inst.

Schrs West Wind, Lawson, and John Lancaster, Williams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 6th inst.

Schr S. H. Gandy, Wood, hence, at Salem 4th inst.

Schr Sedona, Holbrook, hence, at Newburyport 5th inst.

Schr Excelsior, Hilliard, from Providence for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 6th inst.

THIRD EDITION

AVONDALE.

120 Bodies Recovered This Morning—The Remains Being Claimed by Widows and Children—Heartrending Scenes.

WASHINGTON.

Doings of the National Union League—Payments on the Virginia State Debt.

FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

The Avondale Mine Disaster—One Hundred and Twenty Bodies Recovered.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 8—11 A. M.—They have now brought up one hundred and twenty bodies. All of them have a natural appearance, and are not decomposed in the least. Friends and relatives find no difficulty in recognizing them. Provisions are being made for taking care of the bodies until they are properly interred. Many are being carried away by their friends, whilst others are allowed to remain until they can all be removed together.

The Terrible Scenes at the Mouth of the Pit.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, Sept. 8.—The scene at the mines this morning, when the bodies of the miners were brought out, were most heart-rending. Up to the last moment the wives, children, and relatives hoped against hope that the doomed men might be found alive, but as one blackened corpse after another was brought out, the low sobs of the women broke out into shrieks and wails of agony as they recognized the remains of their friends. Even the men were not unmoved by the piteous spectacle, and many an eye was dimmed with tears as the bodies of comrades, relatives, and friends were laid side by side upon the grass. The men who were engaged in forcing their way into the mine worked with untiring energy, and, if any spur was needed, the agonized entreaties of the women encouraged them to superhuman exertions.

It was sad to see the little children clinging to their mothers, and wailing in sympathy with them, although

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

IS TIME MONEY?

From the N. Y. Times.

It is one of the traditions of the Elders that time is money. If so, can any one tell why all the trains of our railway corporations, with double tracks, are not through trains? Why does any train stop except for wood or coal and water? Why not run a car or train between any point and every other point on the road as the necessities of travel may require? No doubt there are reasons, or there would now be no occasion to ask the question. But have the railway companies reduced the number of their stoppages as much as they ought to have done?

Let us take the Hudson River Railway. Why should not a separate locomotive or system of locomotives serve Manhattanville, another Yonkers, another Hastings, and so on to Albany? If it is remunerative to run horse-cars to Manhattanville as it is, why not to run steam cars? And why should not the people at each place have just what service they require, be it more or less frequent, without subjecting them to any loss of time in waiting at different stations for cars to load and unload?

For places yielding a comparatively small number of passengers, light locomotives should be constructed, adapted to the transportation of one, two, or three ordinary cars. A Mr. Fairlie, of London, has contrived a combined engine and carriage weighing but thirteen and a half tons empty, capable of seating sixty-six persons, which whisks around the Hatcham "Cabbage Garden" at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Compare the wear and tear to a road, of such a "team" with that of an ordinary locomotive on the Hudson or Erie roads, weighing from sixty to eighty tons, and drawing twelve or fifteen cars at the same speed. Compare, too, the other expenses of fuel, men, repairs, etc.

Now, if time is money, why do we not have some of these light cars put on when larger ones are not required, to run frequently and without stopping? What gives the value to a railway over a common road is the economy of time it secures. Why should five or six hundred people be kept an hour longer than is necessary, on the way from New York to Albany, to take up and set down passengers?

By so much unnecessary time as is expended in the journey from the terminal cities, by so much is the territory circumscribed from which the road can levy its contributions of passengers and freight. If it takes two hours to go to Fishkill, all who must live within two hours of the city have to reside at or below that point. If Poughkeepsie can be reached in two hours, of course this addition to the area served is very important, both to the public and to the company. Why is so natural and obvious a means of securing this addition neglected?

MR. GREELEY FOR THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Governor Seward rendered such great services to the Republican party, that he believed it ought to have elevated him to the Presidency. So deep are his convictions on this subject, that the holding of the seals of the State Department during the eight most eventful years in our history has not consoled him for this disappointment.

If this be true of Governor Seward, what may not be said of the Hon. Horace Greeley? His services to the Republican party are not surpassed by those of Governor Seward. For eight years that party has ruled the country, and for thirteen years, with brief exceptions, it has controlled this State. And yet, with hands full of offices and honors, it has given nothing to Mr. Greeley, nor even offered him anything except an inspectorship on the Pacific Railroad. That position was so far below his deserts, and so unworthy of his fame, that he very properly declined it.

It is perhaps too soon to talk of Mr. Greeley for the Presidency. But there is an office in the gift of the administration which he is admirably fitted to fill. The mission to China is vacant. Our relations with that country, always peculiar, are growing more and more important and complicated day by day. Mr. Greeley, with his grasp of mind, clearness of vision, originality of views, and fertility of resources, should be assigned, in the interests of American commerce and modern civilization, to cultivate this extraordinary diplomatic field.

Mr. Greeley is not the man to go sidling around Washington to urge upon General Grant and Secretary Fish his claims to official recognion. Like Samuel Johnson, the great English moralist of the last century, our American philosopher is doggedly independent. Earl Bute had to soothe the proud lexicographer and essayist to induce him to accept the pension which he so much needed, while the Universities of Dublin and Oxford did not dare to consult him before conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, which he had so long coveted.

With this example before them, let the administration, then, without waiting even to confer with Mr. Greeley, honor themselves, and make up for some of their astonishing blunders by promptly tendering him the mission to the Celestial Empire.

NAPOLEON TO THE VICEROY—PEACE ON ANY TERMS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We have the news from London that the Khedive or Viceroy of Egypt has promptly telegraphed to Constantinople his assent to the severe conditions of the Sultan, military, financial, and tributary, insisted on in the recent ominous letter of the Sultan, thus leaving no excuse for any hostile action on his part. At the same time the Khedive was on his way to the Sultan, to make assurance doubly sure. This of itself would simply signify that Ismail Pasha is not in a position to defy the Sultan; but it means much more in connection with what follows. It appears that the French Minister at Constantinople had telegraphed the main points of the Sultan's letter to the Khedive before he reached Alexandria, at the same time urgently advising him to submit to its terms.

From this we perceive that Napoleon desires peace for the present between the Sultan and the Viceroy, however offensive to the latter the terms may be. And why? Because, it may be said, Napoleon is apprehensive that a rupture between Turkey and Egypt at this crisis would not only involve all the great European powers, but might be followed by serious internal embarrassments in France. All such conjectures, however, touching this Egyptian question are trifles to Napoleon now compared with the very delicate question of his health, and the crisis which his death may bring upon France. It is doubtless in view of this possible crisis that the Emperor of all things desires peace with his neighbors and peace on the Eastern question. He wishes to reserve his strength intact for the conflict with the radical republicans of France and all the factions opposed to the empire. Hence this advice of the French Minister at Constantinople to the Egyptian Viceroy. Hence "the empire is peace" because the internal condition of France and the convulsion threatened in a certain event demand it. There has never been an occasion in which peace in France and peace in Europe depended so much upon the slender thread of a single life as they depend upon the life of Napoleon at this crisis.

IMPERIALISM SICK.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In the news that Napoleon is getting better the irreconcilable enemies of imperialism will find occasion to lament that France is to what extent growing worse. But we are not even now prepared to accept a report which comes to us hot from a panic in the money market, and which in several guarded shapes conveys still a doubt that bids us reasonably fear for the life of the French monarchy. Napoleon at more than sixty years of age, worn with the consuming cares of empire, and with a subtle disease, is still sick, it may be unto death. The world is thoroughly forewarned that at any day one of its greatest actors may pass out of its scene with more fatal circumstances of catastrophe than when he entered it. Napoleon sick is to present appearances the empire dying; and the panic of the Bourse, the call of his Empress and child to his bedside, and the late signal and rocket-like expressions of Prince Napoleon in the form of liberalism, all more or less point the moral that emperors and empires are subject to the final discrowning.

Yet it might prove unseemly to pray for or to exult in what appears to be the impending calamity of Napoleonism. We set too high an estimate on the Emperor's value to the existing economy of France, false as it is as a system, mortally pernicious as it must prove if carried to the Imperial extreme, to view with anything but solemn seriousness his withdrawal from work which, whether ill or well done, has had the sufferance of one of the most revolutionary people in the world, and has tasked the intellect and energy of one of the most astute and vigorous political students and workers of his time. Napoleon obeyed too manifest a call, and in some respects a necessity, unrighteous though that necessity may have been, to be set aside in history as merely a charlatan with a crown upon his head. After all, he represented the aspirations of a large number of Frenchmen, and has held power not so much by his own strength as by the strength of the fact that his Government stood for the imperfection of the people.

The doctrine of his life is summed up in his published conceptions of the representative nature of the Cæsarian or Napoleonic principle. If he has made this principle the basis of a code and a creed, so has France in a great measure; and now that fate warns him that his work will soon be over, let us be ready to acknowledge that, bad as any perpetuated principle of Napoleonism must be, and hateful as in some points of view the rule of the last Napoleon must seem to impatient patriots, he might have made a worse monarch, and left a poorer France. If he had not heart, the world may thank him for having had intellect. When he dies it is probable that something of France will die with him, and for this paramount reason his death will be anything but a personal event.

THE FUTURE OF FREE LOVE.

From the N. Y. World.

An article published some time ago in the *World*, on the apparent increase of laxity in marriage and facility in divorce, has stirred up a paper in Chicago which purports to devote itself to "Literature, the Spiritual Philosophy, and Woman's Independence," and which does, in fact, devote itself mainly to the latter, to copy and comment upon the same.

This paper is the *Universe*, and is of itself one of the most significant symptoms of the state of things upon which we remarked. It is a sort of vent for the grumblings of all the discontented husbands and wives in the West, and discusses social topics with such extreme freedom that two daily papers even of Chicago have been constrained to call it "nasty." And nasty, according to old-fashioned notions, it unquestionably is. But the peculiarity of it, and its value as a sign of the times, appear to be that it is not nasty in *motif*. The men and women who write for it do not seem to be aware that they are doing anything improper in publishing what they must have learned in the utmost privacy of their domestic lives. They are naked, and not ashamed. Before the fall this sort of thing was innocence. But now, most people, even including the pachydermatous journalists of Chicago, will take it for pruriency.

That most wives have occasional disagreeabilities to put up with at the hands of their husbands; that many men, and possibly some women, chafe under the connubial bonds which the present system of things imposes, and long for a larger license, and even the unlimited license which has come to be called "Free Love,"—all this is no new thing. The wonder is that such people should rush into print with their grievances, and glory in what a generation ago public opinion would have forced them to consider as their shame.

"Whether the new order of things which is to be evolved from this crisis," quoth the paper in question, "will be no legal recognition of sexual union whatever, or a system of purely civil marriage, wherein divorce is attainable at little cost of time or convenience, it is certain that some kind of reconstruction is to come."

What the chances are of a radical change in the prevailing practice, the *World* has heretofore expressed its opinion. But it is certain that the gainers by any change which is likely to be made will not be the women who are foremost in the advocacy of such a change by way of relief from the tyranny of brutal husbands, but the brutal husbands themselves. The direction which a change is most likely to take is pointed out in the book which a Boston clergyman has lately written in praise of polygamy. A London review has been shocking all England by contrasting the morals of that capital with the morals of Constantinople to the disadvantage of the former, and showing that the same multiplicity of wives practically obtains in London that theoretically obtains in Constantinople. The difference is that in Turkey the female victims of polygamy have a recognized status, and that in England they have none.

A Turk is compelled to support his wives and treat them decently in outward respects, whereas an Englishman may discard his mistress at will, and she has no redress. The effect of an increased facility of divorce, or of the legal establishment of polygamy in this country, would be only to make the lot of abused wives worse. A woman would perhaps be tolerably secure of her husband's favor while she remained young and comely; but the sort of man who now tyrannizes over her would, in that case, take her for better and not for worse, for richer and not for poorer, in health and not in sickness, and be eager to slip the conjugal collar on the appearance of sickness, or of fading beauty, or of old age. Law and public opinion combine to prevent him from doing that now. But in the millennium to which these benighted females look forward to end their woes, law and public opinion would both support him in it. The millionaire who now maintains mistresses would in that case make wives of them, if polygamy were permitted, and we can suppose public opinion were so far relaxed as to allow it; or, if not, would take the occasion of any temporary "tiff" to muster out his old wife and muster in a new one. If such a complete revulsion of public feeling as would allow this sort of thing to be done without disrepute can be imagined, the young and pretty women might be no worse off in material respects than now, but the aged and uncomely would go to the wall. Let us not force ourselves even to fancy this woful condition of society, if, in addition to the mediæval maids and widows who now afflict the race of men, a countless array of divorced women were periodically let loose by the courts to prey upon us.

The truth is that these theorists leave out of view, in their speculations upon marriage, precisely the essential element in it. The frequency of divorce suits, even in States where the marriage tie is tightest, and despite the social stigma that is put upon the parties to such suits, shows that affection cannot be legislated into people. The hope of society, and the defense of society against the exotic maniacs who wish to tear down the whole social fabric because their own little corner of it has been made unpleasant by their own misconduct, or somebody else's, is that it cannot be legislated out of them. If all legal restrictions were removed to-morrow, we hope and believe that the vast majority of wedded couples would forbear to unwed themselves. So inextinguishable is a real attachment, and so potent is habit, that, in a large number of cases, couples whose quarrels have culminated in divorces have found it impossible to get on by themselves, and have been remarried; and doubtless nothing but an obstinate pride about taking the initiative restrains many couples more from doing the same thing. The sentiment in favor of the existing marriage is immeasurably stronger and deeper, though very much less noisy, than the sentiment against it. If ever marriage is seriously endangered, that sentiment will show itself. And, at the headlong rate at which the free-lovers are going, the only effect of their labors will be to provoke a reaction which will result in increasing the stringency of the marriage bond.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz.:—

Troy, Bradford county.....Sept. 4, 1869.
Towanda, ...Sept. 6, 1869.
Honesdale, Wayne county.....Sept. 7, 1869.
Kittanning, Armstrong county.....Sept. 7, 1869.
Beaver, Beaver county.....Sept. 7, 1869.
Bradford, Bradford county.....Sept. 7, 1869.
Somerset, Somerset county.....Sept. 14, 1869.

The meetings at Troy, Towanda, and Honesdale will be addressed by Governor J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, and Hon. W. D. Kelley.

Governor O. P. Morton of Indiana, Hon. John A. Bingham of Ohio, and Hon. Wayne McVeigh of Pennsylvania, will address the meeting at Pittsburg

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, M. C. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, } Secretaries.

8 30 19t

☞ JOSE POEY,

Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,

Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.

Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtj10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wt J 10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

☞ YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores. 8 7*

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Model Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,

Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 3 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with Promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 25

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

FALL MEETING.

$10,000 Premiums in 3 Days. 47 Horses Entered.

First Day, Tuesday, September 7, 1869.

PURSE No. 1, $1000—Horses that have never beaten 3 minutes. Ten (10) entries same day.

PURSE No. 2, $2500—Horses that have never beaten 2:25. Four (4) entries.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

PURSE No. 3, $1000—Horses that have never beaten 2:45. Eight (8) entries.

SAME DAY.

PURSE No. 4, $2000—For horses that have never beaten 2:30. Nine (9) entries.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, Sept. 9.

PURSE No. 5, $1000—For horses that have never beaten 2:35. Thirteen (13) entries.

SAME DAY.

PURSE No. 6, $2500—Free for all horses. Three (3) entries—American Girl, Lady Thorne, and Goldsmith's Maid.

Omnibuses will run every hour from Broad and Prime streets, commencing at 6 o'clock A. M., and every ten minutes, commencing at 12 o'clock M.

Cars leave the New York Depot, West Philadelphia, at 1 o'clock P. M. each day, via Greenwich Point Branch, returning at 6 o'clock.

Tickets for sale at principal hotels and at the Office, No. 144 S. FOURTH Street.

Horses will be called at 2 o'clock. Trotting commences at 2:15.

Restaurant on the ground.

Members and subscribers are respectfully requested to waive their privilege. Free list suspended.

Ladies not admitted without charge.

Tickets, $1. WILLIAM AMER, President.
R. STEEL, Secretary, No. 144 S. FOURTH St. 9 7 3t

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—HOPKINS'

HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,

No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 25c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.

R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.

Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.

Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.

Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.

Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.

Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m

WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES, in 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.

Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27§

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 29] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,

No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,

Dealer In Hosiery Goods,

Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Soeks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR

Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the bes imported.

Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the bes of American Goods.

These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly

Spring and Summer Wear.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

A FULL LINE OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

Specially adapted to the City Merchant Tailor Trade,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

JAMES & LEE,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

3 28 w No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ABBOTT H. FULLER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of MARIE S. FULLER, administratrix of the Estate of ABBOTT H. FULLER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 13, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. THOMAS J. WORRELL,
9 1wtm 5t Auditor.

ESTATE OF AQUILA HAINES, DECEASED.—Letters of administration upon the estate of AQUILA HAINES, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

GEORGE M. D. HAINES, Administrator,
No. 1406 CAMAC Street,
Or his Attorney, JOHN ROBERTS,
No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.
8 18w6t*

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
9 2] Philadelphia.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.

W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,631·25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,350·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par. Cost, $1,099,604·26. Market value,	$1,130,325·25
Real Estate	28,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,496·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,173·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3155. Estimated value	1,813·00
Cash in bank $116,150·08	
Cash in drawer 412·65	116,562·73
	$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Laforcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 261 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Waln, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

Special advantages offered to clergymen.

For all further information address

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $313,270·23.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, Naibro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. E. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, Francis N. Buck, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Keasler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazelhurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereaux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 3§

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,009
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, F. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4] No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS

FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY

PORTER & COATES,

Publishers and Booksellers,

NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

Marble Building, Adjoining the Continental.

Our New and Elegant

ART GALLERY.

Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 22 mwf§rp

BUREAU VERITAS

(FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British, and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.

ALF. MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age: Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 3§

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. AS

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday afternoon the corner-stone of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Chesnut Hill, was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. Dr. Seiss, Rev. Dr. Shaffer, Rev. H. M. Bickel, Rev. A. Spaeth, and Rev. G. W. Fredericks, pastor of the church, officiated. A large number of persons were present, and the exercises were of an interesting and instructive character.

—A commodious and spacious new freight depot is in course of erection at the S. W. corner of Ninth and Green streets, for the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company. It is to take the place of the one which was destroyed by fire a few months since, and will be more handsome and serviceable in every respect.

—The only fines and penalties paid into the City Treasury by our Aldermen, for the month of August, are as follows:—Samuel Lutz, $36; Andrew Morrow, $41; William Neill, $34; J. R. Massey, $36; W. R. Heins, $30; and J. R. Thompson, $57. Total, $234.

—The trots at Point Breeze Park race-course yesterday afternoon drew an immense throng of spectators, and the race was very exciting. The weather and track were favorable to fast trotting, and the time made exceeded the expectations of the most ambitious. More than $10,000 worth of pools were sold on the ground, and considerable money changed hands.

The only disagreeable part of the entertainment was that there were no accommodations for the reporters. This omission should be remedied without delay.

The following is a summary of the trots:—

Summary—First Race.—Point Breeze Course, Sept. 7, 1869, for purse of $1000 for horses that have never beaten three minutes to harness or wagon; $650 to first, $250 to second, and $100 to third:—

Thos. Best entered b. g. Henry	1	1	1
W. H. Doble entered b. g. Hop	2	2	2
H. A. White entered s. s. Jack Draper	3	3	3
D. S. Quinton entered b. s. General Lyon	4 distanced.		
N. S. Ludwig entered br. m. Dinan	"		
S. C. Rogers entered blk. g. Harry	"		

Time.	*Quarter.*	*Half.*	*Mile.*
First heat	38·0	1·15	2·20
Second heat	38½	1·16½	2·30¾
Third heat	38·0	1·17½	2·33½

Second Race—Point Breeze Course, Sept. 7, 1869, for purse of $2500 for horses that have never beaten 2·25 in harness or wagon—$1500 to first, $750 to second, and $250 to third.

B. Doble entered b. g. Hotspur	1	1	0 1
D. Mace entered g. g. Gray Mack	2	3	0 2
D. H. Blanchard ent. ch. g. Lieutenant	3	2	0 3

Time.	*Quarter.*	*Half.*	*Mile.*
First heat	37·0	1·15	2·28½
Second heat	37½	1·14	2·25½
Third heat	36½	1·14	2·28¾
Fourth heat	37½	1·14½	2·29¾

—Collector William R. Leeds has caused proceedings to be instituted against the distillery and the hide and tallow factory of John Barnett, situated on the north side of McClellan street, below Moyamensing avenue. The alleged illicit distillation of spirits was the ground of seizure. The property comprises a still, a quantity of molasses, mash-tubs, etc., besides the contents of the hide and tallow factory. Mr. Barnett has been charged with distilling whisky without a license, before United States Commissioner Hibler. He was held for trial.

—The game between the Haymakers, of Troy, and the Keystones, of this city, at Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue, yesterday afternoon, drew a large crowd. The score was as follows:—

INNINGS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Haymakers	3	5	3	4	1	10	3	0	0	—29
Keystone	3	0	4	5	1	0	3	3	3	—22

—John McDonald, sixty years old, was run over yesterday by a slop cart at Front and York streets, and was severely injured. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital. John Carey, thirty years old, residing at Newark, N. J., was run over yesterday by a wagon at Fifteenth and Vine streets, and had a leg and an arm fractured. David Sholl, thirty-five years old, had a leg fractured and an arm crushed by being run over on the Reading Railroad. Amputation of the arm was necessary. Thomas Collins, twenty-six years old, residing at Eighth and Jayne streets, fell down a cellar and had a collar bone broken. Carey, Sholl, and Collins were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Martha Meeth, eighteen months old, fell out of a third story window, at No. 213 Union street, and was instantly killed.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136¾.

—Baltimore enjoyed long and heavy showers of rain yesterday.

—The Saxonia left New York yesterday, for Europe, with $4000 in specie.

—A fire at Navastola, Texas, yesterday, destroyed property valued at $45,000.

—Ground was broken at the Oak Ridge Cemetery, at St. Louis, for the monument to Lincoln

—The loss by the fire in Richmond, Va., on Monday night, amounts to $120,000, with an insurance of $50,000.

—General Schofield and staff were at St. Louis yesterday, organizing the military force of the department.

—The distillery of J. McCoy, near Davenport, Iowa, lately seized by a revenue officer, has been declared forfeit.

—A number of Pacific Railroad surveyors are reported to have been attacked near Hayes City, Kansas, by Indians, whom they defeated, with loss.

—In the election for city officers at Wilmington, Del., yesterday, Valentine, Republican candidate for Mayor, was elected by 50 majority. The Republicans carried a majority of the Councils.

—J. Ross Browne denies the report that the Chinese Government have granted the privilege to any company or individual to construct telegraph lines in the Kingdom of the Sun or anywhere else.

—Martin Leland, the suspected forger of city warrants passed on Third street, this city, some time ago, was released yesterday by Judge McCunn, of New York, where Leland had been arrested.

—At Mobile, Alabama, yesterday, Mr. Putnam, Superintendent of Public Schools, entered a suit for libel against Colonel Mann and Colonel Forsyth, proprietors of the Mobile *Register*, for defamation of character.

—Both the Fisk and Ramsey interests of the Susquehanna Railroad held an election at Albany yesterday. Fisk's party polled 13,400 to Ramsey's 10,742 votes, and demanded possession of the railroad, which was refused.

—The Sub-Treasury of New York yesterday opened a subscription list for the benefit of the wife of the late Secretary Rawlins. It was resolved to raise $50,000; $15,000 was subscribed atonce, General Grant giving $1000.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Dispatches from India state that half of the municipal council of Saigon, in Cochin China, is hereafter to be chosen from French and Americans born in the country, while native Aquimites and Chinese are made eligible to the council.

The Times, in an article on the French situation, says: "Many think that Prince Napoleon's speech was only a feeler to arrive at a knowledge of men's minds. If so, it was promptly answered. The clamor raised, places the real liberal aspirations of France beyond doubt. The Prince's speech may be taken as the programme of the Imperial government such as must arise when the present men and principles are removed, and when the constitution is reformed on the basis of national sovereignty, municipal self-government and ministerial responsibility. Prince Napoleon's part in the new order of things depends on the chances of the Emperor's recovery. Should the Emperor live, a liberal ministry with Prince Napoleon at its head, would be an experiment worth trying. If the Emperor's absence from the cabinet is to be indefinitely prolonged, it is difficult to see who could dispute the lieutenancy of the empire with Prince Napoleon. The present crisis in France cannot be without grave consequences, and the Prince has placed himself in a position in which it will be no good policy for the Emperor to dispense with or overlook him."

PARIS, Sept. 7, evening.—The Emperor will come to Paris to-morrow. The *Presse* says his condition has improved a little since yesterday. His strength has increased and his pains diminished, but it is not believed he will be able to go out to-day. Yesterday he signed most of the decrees presented to him in bed. To-day he received Rouher and the Ministry, bearing the *senatus consultum* which has just passed the Senate.

The *Moniteur* complains of the difficulty of obtaining any authentic advices of the Emperor's condition to-day. No doubt the variations of temperature have exercised an unfavorable influence, retarding the promises of convalescence and rendering his pains more severe. He was unable to walk out yesterday, but passed an easy night. Meanwhile Dr. Ricord has again been called to attend the Emperer. Prince Gortschakoff has arrived in Paris.

MADRID, Sept. 7.—The *Epoca* of to-day states that General Sickles has sent a note to the government representing that public opinion in the United States will shortly compel the recognition of the Cuban insurgents. The *Epoca* urges the dispatch of the last man and the expenditure of the last dollar rather than lose Cuba. It suggests that meetings be held in every town to show the state of Spanish feeling on this question, and concludes with a declaration that the loss of Cuba would dishonor the revolution. Other journals urge the dispatch of troops to the island. Much uneasiness exists on the subject, and the funds are falling.

The note of Mr. Sickles, referred to, is merely a protest against executious without trial in Cuba. It intimates that Spain cannot carry on a war repugnant to the civilized world, and the Americans, in the name of humanity, may find it necessary to recognize the insurgents. The Regent has issued a decree ordering that a circular, expressing the thanks of the government, be sent to those bishops who have complied with his late decree against the disloyalty of the clergy. He directs that the replies made by some of the other bishops be considered in the Council of State, view being had to the institution of criminal proceedings. Ten of the recusant bishops are ordered to appear before the supreme tribunal.

BERNE, Sept. 7.—The Swiss Federal Council has declined to take part in the joint action proposed by Prince Hohenlohe, Bavarian Prime Minister, with regard to the Ecumenical Council. Recruiting for the army of the Viceroy of Egypt has been forbidden in Switzerland.

The City Water Supply.

For the first time in five weeks, the water passed over the dam at Fairmount yesterday afternoon. This artificial flood was produced by the opening of the dams of the Schuylkill Navigation Company as far up the river as Reading consequent upon an agreement between our Chief Engineer and the officials of that corporation, to enable the boats to pass through the canal locks. The water commenced rising in the morning; at 3 o'clock it overflowed, and at 6 o'clock it passed over the temporary breastworks erected during the drought in a volume of fully eight inches. The large number of canal boats above the dam were now set in motion; the arrival of the first was signalized by the firing of cannon, and during the afternoon and evening a large number of boats were "locked through." What effect this concession will have on the supply of water for city consumption, romains to be seen.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the New York wrecking and fire steamer John Fuller, anchored in the stream below the dam and in front of the wheel-houses, commenced to pump water into Fairmount basin. The connection was made by means of an iron pipe, and a great volume of water was projected, estimated by some to reach five millions gallons daily. The steamer is 100 feet long, with 18 feet beam, is flat-bottomed, and built for light water draught. She has two Niagara steam pumps, with 22-inch square steam cylinders, and has a 16-inch valve in the bottom, by which the water is taken from the river, and then forced by the above steamer's steam pumps through a large main laid for the purpose. The steamer is especially serviceable and effective at all times, and under almost any emergency, inasmuch as if there is water about she is capacitated to pump it (no matter how low it may be) by means of the wrecking suction hose, twelve inches in diameter, which has been heretofore fully and satisfactorily tested.

The water is being forced from below the dam into the reservoir at an elevation of about one hundred feet above the level of the river, and the average working of the steamer yesterday indicated that nearly five million gallons were being pumped in twenty-four hours, and even this is not, by any means, her utmost capacity.

The vessel is the private property of Messrs. J. C. Baxter & Sons, of No. 308 West street, New York, and is engaged for wrecking and fire purposes by the cities of New York and Brooklyn, who pay for her services, when used, at the following rates:—

For running and lay time of steamer, before and after pumping, per hour, $12; for the first hour's pumping, $50; for each hour after the first, $30. The vessel has been engaged for ten days by Chief Engineer Graeff, and, both night and day, will work incessantly. The average expense per diem will be in the neighborhood of $500, which is considerably less than their regular standard rates, as charged and paid in accordance with the foregoing tariff.

In case of fire the steamer has proved its indisputable usefulness in New York, which also has engaged another steamer, named the S. E. Babcock, for cases of emergency, and of about equal capacity and power with the John Fuller. The latter can throw eight formidable streams at one time, and, although her more immediate object and purpose is to protect the commerce and save property along the river front, she is, nevertheless, provided with thousands of feet of hose, which will extend the usefulness of the apparatus to a fire in almost any part of the city. The steamer is commanded by Captain George W. Dewey, and Mr. Charles H. Bahler is the chief engineer. The greatest capacity of the pumps is claimed to be eight thousand gallons per minute, that is, where there is every advantage both of water and natural flow without ascent.

The water came over the dam yesterday in immense quantities, which was caused by an artificial flood produced by the dams of the Schuylkill Navigation Company being opened as far as Reading, which enabled a great number of boats to come down the river. This arrangement was brought about between our Chief Engineer and the authorities of the Navigation Company, and has given great satisfaction. No boat had been able to get down since Saturday afternoon, August 14, at 5 o'clock, and when the first one made its appearance yesterday afternoon at half-past 1 o'clock, a cannon was fired to signalize the event.

Notwithstanding the very acceptable aid which is furnished by the steamer, it must not be supposed that the rigid economy which has been practiced can be deviated from. It must be remembered that the average daily consumption of water from Fairmount works has been twenty-three million gallons, and whilst the economy of the last few weeks has demonstrated that a much less quantity has been used, it will, nevertheless, require a continued saving of the aqueous fluid, in conjunction with the auxiliary aid furnished by the wrecker. If this course is pursued, we will likely be able to avert the melancholy evils which have been of late, with so much reason, apprehended, and in reasonable time again have an ample supply for all our practical purposes and wants.

RAWLINS.

Preparations for the Obsequies of the Late Minister of War—Orders from the Army Headquarters—The Pall-Bearers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

The President was at his office in the Executive Mansion to-day, where he received and consulted with Secretaries Fish, Cox, Robeson and acting Secretary Richardson, in relation to the arrangements for the obsequies of the late Secretary of War. He was suffering from an attack of neuralgia. When the body of the late Secretary Rawlins was removed to the War Department to-day, General Sherman and Adjutant General Townsend were present, and under their direction a guard was stationed at each end of the catafalque and also at the entrances to the room. The case inclosing the remains is of iron, highly polished and varnished, lined with white satin and quilted tastefully.

On the sides are eight heavy silver handles, and each screw-head is covered by a silver rose, while on the top is placed a solid silver shield, ordered especially for this case, on which is engraved a number of stars and oak leaves, with the inscription:

GENERAL JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Secretary of War.
Born February 13, 1831. Died September 6, 1869.

The case is of a very handsome design, and, the lid fitting into a groove containing cement, it is made perfectly air-tight. Over the face is a large, oval, heavy plate of glass, through which a full view of his face and bust can be obtained.

About noon to-day the wife of General Hunter, accompanied by the General and General Michler, arranged a collection of flowers on the casket. A row of flowers was placed around the oval-shaped glass over the face, while below a beautiful cross was arranged, as well as a handsome wreath, and around the catafalque there was an arrangement of flowers.

During the day a large number of persons visited the War Department to take a last look at the features of the deceased, including members of the Cabinet, army and navy officers, and many civilians. General Rawlins' brother, Mr. Smith, his brother-in-law, and Mrs. Hurlbut, mother of the late Secretary's wife, called, and remained for some time in Gen. Sherman's office.

The remains will lie in state until the time of the funeral, and the War Department will be kept open to afford the public an opportunity to see them.

The following order was issued from the State Department this afternoon, designating the hour for the funeral, the names of the pall-bearers, and other arrangements:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1869.—The remains of the Hon. John A. Rawlins, late Secretary of War, well be interred with military honors, under the direction of the General of the army, on Thursday, Sept. 9, at 10 A. M. The following persons will officiate as pall-bearers on the occasion.

Brevet Major General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General R. B. Marcy, Inspector General.

Brevet Major General Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General.

Brevet Major General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General.

Brevet Major General A. B. Eaton, Commissary General.

Brevet Major General J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General.

Brevet Major General B. W. Brice, Paymaster General.

Brevet Major General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.

Brevet Major General A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance.

Brevet Brigadier General A. J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.

Brevet Major General O. O. Howard.

Brevet Major General John E. Smith.

Com. Melancthon Smith, Chief Bureau of Equipment.

Brigadier General Jacob Zeilin, Marine Corps.

Brigadier General G. A. Smith, Second Assistant Paymaster General.

Hon. S. J. Bowen, Mayor of Washington.

On the day of the funeral, the customary number of guns will be fired from all the arsenals, forts and navy-yards in the United States, and from the military and naval academies. Flags will be kept at half-mast, custom-houses closed, and all public work suspended during the day. The General of the army and heads of the several executive departments will issue the orders necessary for carrying these directions into effect.

By order of the President:

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

The funeral escort will be under command of Brevet Major General W. F. Barry, commanding at Fortress Monroe, and will consist of two companies of artillery from that post, two companies from Fort McHenry, a battalion of United States marines, company K 5th cavalry and battery F 5th artillery.

Secretary Robeson has ordered the officers of the navy and marine corps and stations to assemble at the Navy Department, in full dress for general duty, blue pantaloons and caps, to unite in paying the last tribute of respect to Secretary Rawlins. He has also ordered General Zeilin to detail the battalion of marines at headquarters here as a portion of the funeral escort.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. ARMY, A. G. O., WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1869.—The General of the army having been charged with the official arrangements for the funeral solemnities of the late General J. A. Rawlins, Secretary of War, announces the following order of the procession:

Funeral escort in column of march: Battalion of foot artillery. Battalion of marines. Squadron of cavalry. Battery of light artillery. Brevet Major General Barry, Commander of escort, and staff. Such volunteer corps under arms as may join the procession. Officers of militia and volunteers in uniform. Officers of the marine corps, army and navy, in the order named, in uniform, with side arms. The General of the Army and Staff. The officiating Clergy. The Surgeon General of the Army. and Physicians to the deceased. Pall-bearers. The family and personal friends of the deceased. President of the United States. The Cabinet members. Diplomatic Corps. Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and its officers. Senators and officers of the Senate. Members of the House of Representatives and its officers. United States Marshal of the District of Columbia and assistants. Judges of the Court of Claims and of the Courts of the District of Columbia, with the members of the Bar and officers of the Courts. The Judiciary of the several States and territories. The Assistant Secretaries of State, Treasury and Interior. Assistant Postmasters General and Assistant Attorneys General. Comptrollers of the Treasury. Auditors of the Treasury. Register. Solicitors of Departments. Commissioners of the Land Office, Pensions, Indian Affairs and Patents. Officers of the Smithsonian Institute. Chief Clerk and the clerks of the several executive departments, and all other officers of the government. Survivors of the war of 1812. Corporate authorities of Washington, Georgetown and other cities. Clergy of the District of Columbia and elsewhere. Such societies and fraternities as may wish to join the procession, who will be assigned positions by the General commanding the escort. Citizens and strangers.

The escort will be formed in front of the War Department, on President square; the centre opposite the north gate, at precisely 9.30 A. M. on September 9. The procession will move at 10 A. M., down Pennsylvania avenue, to the Congressional Burying Ground.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn by officers in uniform on the left arm and on sword-hilt.

Brevet Major General W. F. Barry, colonel 2d United States artillery, is charged with the arrangements of the day.

By command of General Sherman:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

A large meeting of the Pennsylvania Republican Association was held this evening to take action on the death of General Rawlins. Resolutions were adopted setting forth in glowing language his virtues as a statesman, soldier and Christian. Addresses were made by General James A. Ekin, Hon. John Allison, Joseph M. Wilson, William Ireland, Rev. B. B. Emory and others. The Association will attend his funeral.

AVONDALE.

The Efforts Yesterday to Enter the Mine.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 7.—Two parties of miners have descended the shaft. The first was compelled to retreat after going 25 feet into the gangway. The damp was 2 to 3 feet deep at the bottom of the mine. The second party returned safely, having penetrated the gangway 95 feet, and found the large door wide open. They then went 100 feet further in one of the passages and found a small door closed. After opening this door to give a circulation of air, they returned. Had this small door been open, there might be a shade of hope, as the gas, smoke and fire would have had free passage around the circuit and out again. As it is, fears are entertained that the smoke has penetrated the inner mine and suffocated all the men.

READING, Sept. 7.—It rained about an hour here this morning, but not enough to raise the river.

The main doorway leading to the mine has not yet been reached. A third set of men, four in number, went down and came back in fifteen minutes, two of them so overcome with the gas that they were restored with difficulty. The gas is coming out of the outer mine very fast since the passage way was opened. It seems idle to peril life by any further attempts to go down as long as the gas is so strong. No attempt can of course be made to reach the main door or to penetrate the mine until the outer gangway is cleared of gas, and it is uncertain how long this will take. There is really no ground to hope that a single life remains of those who were at work in the mine. Everybody gives them up, and nothing probably remains to be done but to recover the bodies.

At 7.10 P. M. four men went down to fix the hose, and returned in about twenty minutes, reporting that they had been at the furnace and found everything all right except the fire in the furnace, which was still burning. They could not arrange the water hose until it was raised a little. They were not seriously affected by the foul air.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms

TO

NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,

GIRARD ROW.

9 10 wfmsmrp

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 22	MOON SETS	8 14
SUN SETS	6 21	HIGH WATER	3 53

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Aug. 24
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 27
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York, via H	Aug. 28
Leipzig	Southampton	Baltimore	Aug. 28
Cerceva	London	New York	Aug. 28
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	Aug. 30
Donau	Southampton	New York	Aug. 31
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Aug. 31
Rmidt	Bremen	New York	Sept. 1
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 1
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 1

FOR EUROPE.

China	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Sept. 9
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 9
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 9
Columbia	New York	Havana, via Nas	Sept. 9
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 11
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 11
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 11
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer H. L. Gaw. ller, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig C. H. Kennedy, Staples, Portland, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Brig J. & H. Crowley, Crowley, Boston, do.
Schr S. A. Boice, Yates, Chelsea, do.
Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin, Newport, do.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, Roxbury, do.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, Bristol, do.
Schr Florence Nowell, Brown, Roxbury, do.
Schr Greenland, Parker, Rockland, do.
Schr Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Sag Harbor, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 39, Mengle, New York, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. brig Hsidee, McDonald, 24 days from Kingston, Ja., with logwood, etc., to D. N. Wetzlar & Co. Aug. 23, 2 P. M., saw a schooner, supposed to be American, on a reef 6 miles S. by E. from Samana Island; 2.30 P. M., saw a brig on a reef at the western end of the same island, with a flag of distress flying, and immediately bore up for the wreck, which proved to be the Spanish brig Secunda, Almivante, from St. Jago de Cuba, with rum, coffee, etc., bound to Vigo, Spain; took off the captain and crew, 11 persons in all, and brought them to this port.

Brig Lewis, Clark, from Providence.

Schr Martha, Freeman, from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr Lath Rich, Paddock, from Dighton, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr Louie F. Smith, Stover, from New York, with Syracuse salt to Calvin S. Crowell.

Schr G. L., Lovell, from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr Rappahannock, Corson, from Hartford.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 8.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—

Chattanooga, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Wm. Mackey, with lumber to Perkins & Co.
H. O. Trump, with lumber to D. Trump & Son.
J. F. Woolverton, with lumber to Woolverton & Tinsman.
Martha Jane, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 7.—At the Breakwater, barque Isaac Rich, from Philadelphia for Port-au-Prince, and five schooners bound out.
Wind SE.

LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Bombay, Jordan, hence, at Liverpool 25th ult. via San Francisco.

Ship George Bell, Cann, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 25th ult.

Ship N. Mosher, Mosher, hence, at Cardiff 24th ult., via Antwerp.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Leipzig, Jaeger, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bremerhaven 25th ult.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque Pleiades, Holt, at Carthagena 15th ult. from St. Tromas, to load logwood for Philadelphia

Barque Nor, Reymert, hence for Stettin, was spoken 12th ult. lat. 47, long. 21.

Barque Matilda Hilyard, Lovett, hence, at Liverpool 25th ult.

Barque Ella Meore, Marsters, hence, off the Start 24th ult. for London.

Barque Margaretha, Hammond, hence for Amsterdam, sailed for Falmouth 25th ult.

Barque J. H. McLarren, Corning, hence for Antwerp, was spoken 10th ult. lat. 48, long. 15—so supposed, reported the Carrywell, from Philadelphia for Antwerp.

Barque Washington, Hanschildt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cuxhaven 24th ult.

Brig F. J. Merryman, Glover, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bath 3d inst.

Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, hence, at Salem 4th inst.

Brig Guiding Star, Freethy, hence, at Salem 5th inst.

Brig Cascatelle, Carlisle, hence, at Boston 4th inst.

Brig Josephine, Linscott, hence, at Portland 6th inst.

Schrs J. S. Boanaster, McHenry, hence; Peter Lyle, Hill, from Burlington; and Brady, Low, for Trenton, N.J., cleared at Baltimore 6th inst.

Schr Sarah E. Jones, Handy, hence, at Newburyport 4th instant.

Schrs L. A. Danenhower, Shepard, and Hiawatha, Lee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 4th inst.

Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, hence, at Beverly 5th instant.

Schrs George H. Spiners, Tremnons; Henry G. Ely, McAllister, and Marietta Tilton, Fitzinger, hence, at Washington, D. C., 6th inst.

Schr Wake, Gandy, sailed from Washington, D. C., 4th inst. for Georgetown, D. C., to load coal for Philadelphia.

Schr Challenge, Bickmore, for Philadelphia, sailed from Warren 4th inst.

Schrs Nat Holmes, Northrup, and Preference, Thurston, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 4th inst.

Schr Julia Elizabeth, Candage, hence, at Salem 3d inst.

MISCELLANY.

The hull of the schr Lewis G. Audenried broke adrift on the 2d inst. from a wharf on the opposite side of the river, Savannah, and drifted up with the wind and tide, striking a consting schooner anchored just below Kinsey's Mill, and dragged her about 150 yards, but which sustained no damage. The hull drifted along until she grounded just above the mill.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the wareroom of

BLASIUS BROS.,
27 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL.—DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, CHICKERING GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS REMOVED TO Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT STREET.
8 9 1m WILLIAM H. DUTTON,

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.
8 2 6

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17 3 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 23f JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COORFER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp6

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG FOR SALE.

A LARGE AND HANDSOME NEWFOUNDLAND DOG FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A Good WATCH DOG. Call or address
9 4 No. 171 QUEEN Street, Germantown.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The New Brown-Stone Dwelling, with Coach House,

No. 1507 SPRUCE STREET.

The house is 22 feet front, three story and Mansard roof, and three-story double back buildings, with bath-rooms on the second and third, and water closets on first, second, and third floors, and every modern convenience.

The lot is 22 feet front by 240 deep to Latimer street, on which there is a fine coach house, and stabling for four horses.

The house was built and finished in the most complete manner for the present owner, who occupied it about a year, and offers it for sale only on account of leaving the city.

Furniture new, and will be included, if wished.
POSSESSION IMMEDIATE, IF DESIRED.

APPLY ONLY TO

J. NORRIS ROBINSON,

At Drexel & Co.'s,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown
Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE.

No. 1928, 20 by 137. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN,
8 31 No. 158 N. NINTH Street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

No. 131 EIGHTEENTH, ABOVE WALNUT Street, near Rittenhouse Square—The most complete and elegant modern size DWELLING in west part of city; lower floor solid walnut finish; every convenience; for sale, with possession. J. F. LIST, No. 629 WALNUT Street. 8 20 fmwtf

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4112 and 4116 Spruce street, for sale or to rent. Apply to C. J. FELL & BROTHER,
8 27fmwlm No. 120 S. FRONT Street.

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3 4 thstu1 CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

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BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 19 1

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 507 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25 1

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mw1

J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK. JOHN E. COPE.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1869.

THE TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT AVONDALE.

The terrible accident at the Avondale mines followed close upon the heels of another similar conflagration at a mine near Wilkesbarre, from which a number of miners were providentially rescued. The imagination can scarcely conceive anything more distressing than the spectacle of six hundred widows and orphans peering down a dark cavern in which two hundred husbands and fathers were suddenly entombed. The horrors of this scene are terribly intensified by the fact that it could and should have been averted by timely precautions. There are hundreds of other mines in the coal regions so defectively arranged that accidents of the same description may happen at any moment. Lives are lost or endangered every day. A large portion of the Pennsylvania Hospital is constantly crowded with the maimed victims of mining accidents. Now we hear of a fire at a colliery, on another occasion of a fire-damp explosion, and on another the telegraph brings the sad tidings that the roof of a mine has fallen and buried a number of workmen beneath its ruins.

Whatever may be the details of each particular disaster, they all point directly to one conclusion. Pennsylvania, the great mining State of the Union, has failed utterly, totally, and criminally to provide proper safeguards whatever against the constant repetition of these accidents; and inasmuch as the necessity of this legislation is painfully evident not only by the constant wail of anguish that goes up from bereaved women and children, but by the example of other countries where it has been beneficially invoked, it is scarcely too much to say that the blood of the two hundred men just slaughtered at Avondale, and of hundreds of others, rests upon the heads of the neglectful legislators of this Commonwealth. In Great Britain, where more than one hundred millions of tons of coal are taken every year from mines at a great depth below the surface, the total number of accidents, in proportion to work done and difficulties encountered, falls below the average in Pennsylvania. But there the mines are carefully inspected; where the ventilation is defective the owners are required to improve it; the cause of every accident is investigated, the number of deaths or injuries is fully reported to Parliament, and where mine owners have been wilfully and criminally careless, they are branded with infamy in the eyes of the whole United Kingdom. A public opinion is thus created, and a watchful supervision instituted, which, although it cannot in all cases guarantee absolute safety, throws around the British miners hundreds of safeguards that are not afforded here. We have not the exact figures at hand, but we think that, as a rule, nearly twice as many tons as the total annual product of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania is mined in Great Britain without a greater loss of life than that which has occurred at the single tragedy at Avondale; and this result is directly traceable, in a large degree, to the humane interposition of Parliament on behalf of the English miners on the one hand, and the stolid neglect of the lives and safety of the miners of Pennsylvania by our Legislature on the other.

At the last session of the Legislature, on the 21st of January, Mr. Randall, of Schuylkill county, presented to the State Senate a petition "of citizens of Schuylkill county praying for the passage of a law compelling a more perfect ventilation of mines," which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. At a later period the same subject came up for consideration in the House, in which body an act to promote this object in Schuylkill county alone was passed finally in March by a unanimous vote. When this bill reached the Senate a remonstrance against its passage was presented by Mr. Coleman, the Senator from Lebanon county, opposing it on the ground that it contained "many impracticable and useless provisions." Mr. Randall, however, zealously defended it. Mr. Coleman contended that the law should be made applicable to all the coal mining districts of the State, and not to Schuylkill county exclusively. His objections were overruled, however. When the bill came up on the second reading the same ground was taken by other speakers, but Mr. Turner, of Luzerne county, thought that while the bill might be very useful in Schuylkill, it was scarcely necessary in his district. He confessed that he had not even read the bill under discussion, but he thought that the protection it would afford was not yet needed by his constituents, alleging that he could remember but "one instance where fire-damp explosions resulted in injury to miners in that county." Finally, in April, the bill came up for a third reading in the Senate, and after various amendments it was passed finally, but it is doubtful whether the House approved these amendments in time to send the bill to the Governor, and to make it a law. At all events it provided for Schuylkill county alone, leaving all the other mining districts of the Commonwealth unprotected.

Contrary to our expectations the Republicans of Wilmington, Del., have, by a gallant fight, re-elected Valentine, their candidate for Mayor, as well as a majority of Councilmen. The Democratic election officers reduced the Republican majority from 300 to 50, but the rooster has no chance to crow, after all. If the Delaware Legislature wants to make a sure thing of it, next time, they should invite the leaders of our Fourth ward crowd down to conduct the election.

HOW THE COAL OIL INSPECTOR NEGLECTS HIS DUTIES.

The startling facts published in The Telegraph yesterday exposed the negligent and careless manner in which refined petroleum is inspected in this city, and the freedom with which oils that fall far below the legal standard are offered for sale. Petroleum is one of the greatest staples of the State; it forms the most important export from this city, and as its peculiar properties are well understood here, there can be no valid excuse for the criminal neglect which daily jeopardizes property and life. Coal oil, properly prepared, is one of the most harmless of illuminating compounds, but when it is adulterated or suffered to fall below the legal standard, it is as inflammable as gunpowder and as dangerous as nitro-glycerine. A very complete test of its condition has been devised, which will enable any honest and efficient Inspector to protect the public. If it does not explode or ignite when subjected to a temperature of 110 degrees Fahrenheit, it is as safe as tallow candles or fish oil; if it ignites or explodes below that temperature, it constantly endangers the lives of those who use it, unless they are extremely vigilant and cautious. To adulterate a material like this, or to sanction such adulteration, is an offense but a few degrees less heinous, morally, than downright arson and murder, and in this city it is properly prohibited by a law imposing the penalty of imprisonment as well as a fine. When Robert M. Evans advocated the passage of this law, his heart seemed to be filled with a tender regard for the welfare of the community, and no tongue discoursed more eloquently than his on the dangers from which he proposed to rescue the public. More fortunate than many other benefactors of the human race, he not only secured the passage of the bill conceived in his philanthropic brain, but Governor Geary made him the agent to give practical force to his noble conception. But after he got the office, the public good soon ceased to be an object of solicitude. How he has discharged his duty we told at length yesterday. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the overwhelming evidence that he has used his important office as a mere convenience. Instead of possessing increased protection, those who burn oil are now subjected to greater dangers than ever. They have been taught to trust to the vigilance of the sagacious and public-spirited Evans, and to console themselves with the belief that the oil must be all right because "Fighting Bob" has examined and approved it. But it now turns out that while he has suffered his official brands to lie around loose at some of the refineries, five out of six lots purchased at random in city stores are so far below the legal standard that their use is fraught with constant peril. House after house burns down, family after family are either killed or maimed for life, but as a few cents extra profit are made on each quart of explosive oil that is sold, the Inspector remains in a blissful state of ignorance of the facts which are painfully apparent to the community. He is empowered to enter any of the stores where oils are sold to Philadelphians, and to condemn those which are found to be deficient. It is only through the palpable neglect of this duty that the continued sale of the dangerous compounds can become possible, and yet it seems that but one pint out of six is fit for use.

By far too many offices have already been created for the benefit of officials rather than the promotion of the welfare of the people, but the extension of this system to an inspectorship which may, on the one hand, save many lives and much property, or, on the other, grant a free license to the worst of fraudulent adulterations, is more than an overburdened community can be expected to bear with equanimity. If citizens are to be robbed with impunity, let some little regard be at least paid to their lives; and Governor Geary cannot be too prompt in finding a competent and faithful successor for the present untrustworthy inspector of refined petroleum and burning oils in Philadelphia.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Yesterday afternoon the water passed over the Fairmount dam for the first time in five weeks, and the turbines were immediately put in operation to pump as much as possible into the reservoir while the supply lasts. This relief to our necessities was effected by the opening of the dams of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and it will not take very long to exhaust it. We will then be placed in the same predicament as before, and the water famine will continue until heavy rains raise the river to its proper level. The indications are now, however, that we are likely to have a bountiful supply of rain, which will afford a permanent relief, leaving us with good cause for congratulation that we have managed to get through the drought with such comparatively little loss and suffering. It is easy to understand how the consequences of the sudden failure of the water supply in a great city like this might be much more disastrous than they have been, but we have certainly endured enough to induce our authorities to take ample precautions against any such occurrence in the future.

In addition to the water thrown into the reservoirs by the turbines, there has been put in operation at Fairmount a powerful steam floating engine from New York, which is estimated to pump about a million gallons per day. This engine takes the water from below the dam and forces it up about a hundred feet to the reservoir. The expense of running it is about $500 per day, which will serve to swell the bill of expenses which the drought will entail upon the city, and which will be a severe practical demonstration of the necessity for furnishing adequate machinery in the future which will prevent the recurrence of any such disaster.

Our citizens should bear in mind that the water supply is still inadequate for the usual requirements, and that the necessity for strict economy is as great as ever. It is only by extreme care that we have been enabled to get through the dry season as well as we have, and until the Schuylkill rises permanently to its usual level, any waste of the water is nothing less than criminal.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

The cable informs us that rumors prevail in Madrid that Minister Sickles has represented to the Spanish Government that public opinion in the United States will shortly compel the recognition of the Cuban insurgents. An explanation is added that the note of our Minister is merely a protest against executions without trial in Cuba, and an intimation that Spain cannot carry on the war in a way repugnant to the civilized world, and that the American people, in the name of humanity, may find it necessary to recognize the insurrectionists.

This move on the part of our Minister has produced much excitement, and the papers are protesting that Cuba must be retained at every cost, and the Government is urged to despatch troops there without delay. The truth is, however, that the Government has no troops to spare, and no money to carry on the war with, and yet they dare not run the risk of the unpopularity which any action on their part looking towards the independence of Cuba would produce. It is certain, however, that the moral pressure which the Government is bringing to bear is having its effect, and the probabilities are that if the Spaniards cannot be persuaded to give up Cuba without waiting to be driven by force from the island, they will at least make some effort to conciliate the United States by mitigating the horrors of their style of warfare. It scarcely seems possible that Cuba can now be held for any great length of time, and it is not unlikely that the Spanish Government, unable to reinforce its troops there, will be obliged to abandon it as it has abandoned its other American colonies, sullenly refusing, however, to acknowledge its independence, and keeping up a state of nominal warfare, until the United States steps in and puts an end to the trouble by taking possession.

SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION.

The new scientific course at the University of Pennsylvania will be open to students at the commencement of the next term, on September 15. The very considerable number of students wishing such training has induced the Trustees to offer every advantage which the funds of the institution will allow. Heretofore, scientific students in the Freshmen and Sophomore years have had from six to seven "vacant" hours a week; *i. e.*, during so many hours, while their classes were reciting Greek and Latin, these students were idle. By the enlargement of the course, these hours will be filled with *extra* lectures on scientific subjects, and *extra* recitations in mathematics and modern languages. The course will then be fully preparatory for any technical scientific school.

The endowment of the technical schools so badly needed is necessarily postponed; but, it is hoped, not for a long period. The chronic disease of our University—poverty—is somewhat better, but not cured. If our city is to have a great university, the present institution must be liberally endowed. The efforts its Trustees have made during the past two years, in the teeth not only of poverty but of discouragement even from its professed friends, are meeting their reward, though slowly. Our citizens are beginning to realize the importance of the University to the educational interests of our city, and large contributions to the endowment fund are expected during the coming winter. A speedy removal of the academical department to West Philadelphia is no longer problematical. If Councils, in November, persist in their ungracious refusal to sell the ground near Thirty-fourth street, another site will at once be purchased, and contracts made immediately. Ground will be broken early in 1870, and the session of 1872-3, certainly, will be held in the new buildings. New life will thus be infused into the whole institution, and still further progress must follow.

OBITUARY.

William Pitt Fessenden.

A telegram elsewhere printed announces the death of the Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, whose condition has been critical for several days past, rendering his death at any time not a matter of surprise. He was a son of the Hon. Samuel Fessenden, and was born in Boscawen, Merrimack county, N. H., October 16, 1806. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1823, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1827, opened an office in Bridgton, Cumberland county, Me., and in 1829 removed to Portland. In 1831 he was elected to the State Legislature, and though the youngest member, he rose at once to distinction in that body, both as a debater and a legislator. In a debate on the United States Bank the youthful orator displayed remarkable spirit and ability. From 1832 to 1839 Mr. Fessenden devoted himself exclusively to his profession, in which he very soon rose to the first rank both as a counsellor and advocate. In 1838 he was solicited to become a candidate for Congress, but declined. In 1839 he was again chosen to the Legislature from Portland. The House was largely Democratic. Mr. Fessenden was placed on the Judiciary Committee, and though a Whig from the first, and always distinguished for uncompromising assertion of his principles, he was made Chairman of the House Committee to revise the statutes of the State. In 1840 he was nominated by acclamation as the Whig candidate for Congress, and was elected, outrunning the strength of his party. In Congress he participated in the current debates, and made speeches on the loan bill, bankrupt act, army appropriation bill, against the repeal of the bankrupt law, and in reply to Caleb Cushing on Mr. C.'s personal position. He was nominated for re-election in 1843, but declined, preferring to return to the practice of his profession. Meantime he received in the Legislature of that year the votes of the Whig party for a vacant seat in the United States Senate. In 1845 he was again induced, by considerations growing out of the position of parties on the temperance question, to become a candidate for the State Legislature, to which he was chosen, as also in the succeeding year, when he declined to serve further. While a member in 1845 he again received the votes of the Whigs of the Legislature for a seat in the United States Senate.

From 1845 to 1852 he was in private life, devoting himself to his profession with a constantly extending practice and reputation. During this period he was associated with Daniel Webster in an important case before the Supreme Court at Washington, involving a legal question never before discussed in that court, viz.: how far the fraudulent acts of an auctioneer in selling property should affect the owner of the property sold, he being no party to the fraud. Mr. Fessenden had to contend against the weight and influence of Judge Story's opinion and decision against his client in the court below. He was successful, and Judge Story's decision was reversed. Mr. Fessenden's argument on that occasion was remarkable for its logical force and legal acuteness, and won the highest admiration from the most fastidious judges. Once during the period (in 1850) Mr. Fessenden was elected to Congress, but his seat was given to his competitor through an error in the returns. Mr. Fessenden declined to contest the case before Congress from an unwillingness to serve in that body, which he had decisively expressed in advance to the conventions of the Whig and Freesoil parties, which, against his wishes, had insisted upon nominating him.

He was elected a member of the National Convention which nominated General Harrison for the Presidency in 1840; was a member of the convention of 1848 which nominated General Taylor, in which he supported the claims of Mr. Webster; and a member of the convention of 1852, which nominated General Scott. He was opposed to Mr. Webster on the last occasion, and advocated General Scott's nomination, but was one of the 67 who opposed and voted against the platform at that time set up by the Whig party. In 1853 he was again returned as member of the State Legislature from Portland, and was chosen by one branch (the Senate) as United States Senator. The Democrats had a majority in the House, and that branch failed to concur in the election by 4 votes; a concurrent vote being requisite to a choice, no election of Senator was effected at that session. The same House, though opposed to Mr. Fessenden in politics, associated him with the Hon. Reuel Williams in negotiating the purchase of the large body of wild lands of Massachusetts lying in Maine, which was successfully accomplished.

In the succeeding year (1854) Mr. Fessenden was again a member of the Legislature, which was Democratic in both branches. The Kansas-Nebraska question operating as a disturbing element, Mr. Fessenden was now chosen Senator by both branches on the first ballot by a union of the Whigs and Freesoil Democrats. Though he declined to be elected except as a Whig, this event may be said to have been the preliminary step towards establishing the Republican party in Maine, the necessity of which new organization, after the action of the main body of the Southern Whigs on the Nebraska bill, Mr. Fessenden was one of the first to proclaim and advocate. He took his seat in the Senate, February 23, 1854, and on the night of March 3 following, at which time the bill was passed, delivered one of the most electric and effective speeches made against it. This effort established his reputation at once as one of the ablest members and most powerful debaters in the Senate. During his first term he served as a member of the Committee on Finance. Among the great speeches which he delivered in the six years were those on our relations with England, on Kansas affairs, and on the President's message, in 1856; on the Iowa Senatorial election, in 1857; and on the Lecompton Constitution, in 1858. In 1859 he was re-elected to the Senate for another term of six years, by a unanimous vote of his party in the State Legislature, without the formality of a previous nomination, this having been the first instance of the kind in the history of the State. He continued to serve on the Finance Committee, being elevated to the chairmanship, and was also a member of the Library Committee, and a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He also participated in the proceedings of the Peace Congress of 1861, as a member of that body.

In July, 1864, he was appointed by Secretary Lincoln Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Salmon P. Chase, who resigned to accept the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. During the same year he was again elected to the United States Senate for the full term commencing March 4, 1865, and resigned his seat in the Cabinet to resume his old position in the Senate, where his admirable debating powers always caused him to figure in a prominent and influential way. He was again placed at the head of the Committee on Finance, and at the subsequent session of Congress was made chairman of the Special Joint Committee on Reconstruction. Previous to the attempt of Congress to get rid of Andrew Johnson, Senator Fessenden worked and voted with the Republican majority, but he was always regarded as a man of somewhat conservative views, and had the reputation of being sufficiently independent in spirit to take a stand upon his own convictions, in case they should happen to conflict with the course of the majority of the party. Hence his vote upon the question of guilty or not guilty in the impeachment business was looked forward to with great anxiety, and when it was cast in favor of acquittal, his friends and the country at large were not greatly astonished.

As a Senator, Mr. Fessenden was almost without a peer. He was peculiarly fitted by nature and education for the position, and was ever found an earnest and powerful advocate of what he regarded as the right. His firmness and independence was an inheritance derived from his father, who was a noted man in New England politics many years ago, and who, during the war of 1812, made a speech in the Massachusetts Legislature in which he proposed to "go to Washington with the sword in one hand and the Constitution in the other, and demand that this unrighteous war shall cease." But in the Treasury Department he found himself quite out of his sphere, and his management of the affairs of that office was practically a failure. He had been inducted into the office against his own desires, having no liking or capacity for the peculiar duties of the position, although he had attained great popularity and influence in the Senate as a financier, and had given a lasting impress to the financial legislation of the country.

From the great height of popular esteem to which his stern and unyielding record during the war had elevated him, his vote on the impeachment business brought him down. Whatever may have prompted his vote, the country, and especially the State which he represented, chose to regard him as a faithless renegade, and as the result, his days of usefulness were fairly numbered months before death called him to another world. For several years previous to his death he had been in shattered health, being a sufferer from chronic dyspepsia. It is also said that he had never wholly recovered from the effects of the poison taken into his system years ago at the time of the wholesale poisoning at the National Hotel, in Washington.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES.—Opening of DUTTON'S NEW PIANO ROOMS, Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street. Chickering Pianos. Immense Reduction in Prices and Introduction of the One Price System. Great Success of the New Price List in New York and Boston. Strict justice to all purchasers by means of the ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES, and unalterable New Price List. WILLIAM H. DUTTON, 9 7 1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE—SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION, 1869-70. The SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the general student of Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Natural History, begins Tuesday, September 14. The TECHNICAL SCHOOLS for students of Civil, Mine and Mechanical Engineering, Analytical and Industrial Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Architecture, begin Tuesday, September 21. Apply at the College Building, MARKET Street, above Seventeenth. ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D., 9 4 5t President of Faculty.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcoinated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4f

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1869. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th inst. WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 9 6 5t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, September 8, 1869.

Whereas, James J. Brooks, a detective officer in the service of the United States Government, and a resident of the city, whilst in the discharge of his duty, was this day cowardly shot, with the intent to assassinate him, by two or more wickedly disposed persons, in a store situated in the neighborhood of Front and Arch streets, about 2:30 P. M. The assassins hastened to a chaise with two horses attached, which was in waiting close by the scene of outrage, and which, after the dastardly deed was done, was driven furiously, the driver lashing his horses, up Front street to Callowhill street, thence to St. John street, thence to Buttonwood street, thence to Sixth street, thence to Spring Garden street, thence to Fairmount Park, where the trace so far has been lost—

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me, I do hereby offer a reward of

($1000) ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

for information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the guilty perpetrators of this dreadful act.

The attention of all good citizens is called to this outrage, and their assistance is most earnestly invoked.

DANIEL M. FOX, 9 7 Mayor of Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE R. W. THE GRAND MASTER OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF PENNSYLVANIA, ETC. MASONIC HALL, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1869. The Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge who desire to participate in the Laying of the Corner Stone, by Masonic ceremony, of the Humboldt Monument, at the Park, on MONDAY next, are hereby notified to be at the Mansion House, at the Park, at 11 o'clock A. M., PRECISELY, of that day.

The procession will form at the Mansion House, in the Park, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely. Same Masonic dress as used at the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple—black silk hat, black dress, white gloves, white aprons. The Grand Officers will wear their regalia. The Officers of Subordinate Lodges will wear their proper jewels and aprons.

By order of the R. W. G. MASTER. GEORGE W. WOOD, 9 8 3t Grand Marshal.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 7, 1869. City Warrants registering to 47,000 will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from this date. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 9 8 3t City Treasurer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1869.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the persons who assaulted and shot JAMES J. BROOKS, United States Revenue Detective, on the 6th inst., or for information that will lead to their arrest and conviction.

A proportionate reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of any person concerned in the said assault and shooting, or for information that will lead to such arrest and conviction. E. M. GREGORY, 9 7 3t United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Collector's Office, First District, Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1869.

NOTICE—INTERNAL REVENUE. The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, Sept. 9, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 114 WILLOW Street, the following distillery, apparatus, and appurtenances, viz.:—

1 Steam Engine and Boilers, Mash Tubs, Copper Pumps, Office Furniture, etc.

The said articles are seized and distrained upon for non payment of taxes, etc., due United States Internal Revenue. JAMES N. KERNS, 8 28 10t Deputy Collector and Distraining Officer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on Monday, the 6th September, 1869, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President. WILLIAM G. CROWELL, 9 7 4t Secretary.

J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros'. Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 8 26

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE & ALLEN, Agents, 9 2f FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

CLOTHING.

THE FALL CLOTHES BUSINESS!

Hark ye! neighbors! Good folks all!
Fine Fall Clothes, at GREAT BROWN HALL!
Clothes for Autumn, rich and nice!
Splendid goods, at lowest price!

Clothes for lads: for youth: for age:
Gorgeous patterns! all the rage!
Young folks, old folks, great and small,
Rush to buy at GREAT BROWN HALL!

Clothes for stout men and for thin;
Clothes for boys to study in;
Clothes for short men, clothes for tall:—
Every kind at GREAT BROWN HALL!

Clothing sure to fit you well;
See the price! How cheap we sell!
Come and see the goods for Fall!
Splendid goods at GREAT BROWN HALL!

Unparalleled Satisfaction
In the portion
Of everybody
Who buys Fall Clothing
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

808 CHESNUT STREET. 808

TURNER BROTHERS & CO.
WILL ISSUE
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1869,
UNDER LOCK AND KEY;
OR,
THE GREAT MOGUL DIAMOND.
BY T. W. SPEIGHT,
Author of "Brought to Light," "Foolish Margaret," etc. 380 pages. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1·75.

This novel is equal in interest to Wilkie Collins "Moonstone." We quote from the preface:—

"In justice to himself the author thinks it requisite to state that the entire plan of this story was sketched out, and several of the chapters written, before the first lines of Mr Wilkie Collins' 'Moonstone' had been given to the public.

"He has further denied himself the pleasure of reading 'The Moonstone' till after the completion of his own story, so as to preclude any possible charge of having derived the outline of his plot from the work of another writer.

"London, 1869. T. W. Speight."

New edition of "BEAUTIFUL SNOW," with Additional Poems. Wine and Green Cloth. Price, $1 25.

Publishers of all of Mrs. Newby's celebrated novels, and dealers in American and Foreign Chromos, the largest assortment in the city; also manufacturers of all kinds of Frames.

TURNER BROTHERS & CO., PUBLISHERS,
9 8 wfs3t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.

We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.

We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you.

Very respectfully, JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
9 8 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.

Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.

You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.

The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 921 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 8 19 4p

MARVIN'S
Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.

MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled

Please send for a catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,
No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
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SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p

SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31 5 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Fruit and Floral Evening Reception,
BANQUET, MUSIC, SPEECHES, ETC.,
TO BE GIVEN TO THE
NATIONAL POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
FRIDAY EVENING, September 17.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are now being solicited for this object, and with good success.

The members of the Horticultural Society are earnestly invited to make contributions of Black Hamburg Grapes, and other fine fruits, for the occasion.

Tickets for members of the Society will be offered for sale in a few days. [8 31 11t1p

E. A. DREER, No. 714 CHESNUT Street, and A. W. HARRISON, No. 13 North NINTH St., Secretaries.

WHOLESALE OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, 1869.
CARY, LINCOLN & CO.
Will open on this date to the MILLINERY TRADE a full line of
French Pattern Bonnets and Hats,
ALSO, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, ETC ETC.,
Comprising all the LATEST NOVELTIES OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
CARY, LINCOLN & CO., (Late Wood & Cary),
9 7 2t No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1869.

What is being done inside the wooden fence that encloses the grounds whereon

The New Post Office

is to be built remains something of a mystery. It is daily surrounded by curious crowds, who catch but a glimpse of the proceedings within. Yesterday, I believe, a large quantity of concrete was thrown in, and the foundation will be laid the latter part of this week or the beginning of next. The basin of the old fountain which used to adorn the middle of the space to be covered by the Post Office is at present being used as a huge mortar, in which the cement to be used in the building of the edifice is being ground. I might add that the fence is being rapidly placarded over with advertisements, among which the moral story-paper publisher, Bonner, holds a prominent place. Meanwhile, suppose the Common Council, who did not happen to have a finger in that pie, should order the fence to be taken down, who would be the sufferer thereby—the lessee who has paid his fifteen thousand dollars for the exclusive privilege of pasting bills upon it, or could he fall back upon the Federal Government? Here is a Blackstonian question for the civic casuists of the law to quarrel over.

Retaliation.

Thomas McCready, a former employe of Booth's theatre, was recently discharged from some cause or other, and continued to nourish against the management a spite which found expression a day or two ago. He made his way into the building by the Sixth avenue entrance, and, reaching the stage, advanced to the "fire-butt," turned on the water, and inundated the stage and some of the scenery. One of the watchmen happened to hear the noise, rushed on the stage, turned off the water, and turned on the intruder, who was subsequently taken before the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for trial in default of $300 bail.

The City Hotels

are crowded with birds-of-passage from the watering-places. The fashionable aviaries at Long Branch, Cape May, and Newport are depleted, and the season of 1869 belongs to the past already.

A night or two ago the very interesting children known as

The Franko Family

gave a musical *soiree* at Mr. Curet's French saloon, on Broadway, below Tenth street. They consist of five children ranging between the ages of seven and fourteen, and play exceedingly well upon the violin and the piano. Among the guests present were Mr. Max Maretzek and Mad'lle Sangali the *danseuse*, who takes an interest in everything musical, and does not exercise her voice the less because she cultivates her legs the more. After the concert, the company, which consisted of thirty-seven, all told—including that inevitable "newspaper man," without whom no assemblage of the kind is complete—sat down to a collation at which Rhine wine and champagne were not altogether wanting, and a moderate degree of elevatedness was not deemed totally worthy of censure.

Wallack's

opens next Wednesday evening, with most of the old members and a few new ones. Miss Henriques assumes the place so long and so pleasantly filled by Miss Rose Eytinge. Effie Germon is a member of the troupe. She has found out that New York appreciates her better than Philadelphia, and she is free from the petty persecutions of anonymous detractors. The principal new appearances will be confined to Mr. Charles Wyndham, Miss Henriques, and Miss Louisa Moore.

A house divided against itself cannot stand. Such a house is that at No. 49 East Twenty-third street, New York city, which, upon consulting the metropolitan directory, will be found to have opposite its name on the printed page the name of Susan B. Anthony, publisheress of the *Revolution*. In fact, there is war to the knife—I should say to the scissors—among the women's rights women. Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Sarah F. Norton are having it hot and heavy. In the course of the last meeting Sarah said something at which Susan took umbrage. Thereupon (so the reporters say) Susan appealed to the better part of Sarah's nature, and so wrought upon Sarah's feelings that Sarah took back all the indignation and sarcasm she had indulged in. In a card, however, which appeared in the *Herald* Sarah indignantly denies all this. She speaks sneeringly—not to say witheringly—of the "personal magnetism" and "powerful persuasion" of Susan, and announces her intention of making war upon the association until it is purged of its ten cent speculators, or until it dies. Good for Sarah! When she talks thus she slings printer's ink to some purpose. She is a good-looking, olive-complexioned, bright-eyed looking little lady, with sharp lips and a determined manner, calculated to give the friends of Mr. Norton the highest possible opinion of his wife.

I am occasionally surprised to find

How Many Philadelphians There Are Among the New York Journalists,

and how well they are invariably doing. However hard may be the times which the stranger at first experiences among the Bohemians here, it is his own fault if the hard times last forever. Not a few of these Philadelphia importations make $100 per week, and with certainly no more labor than many a man transacts for less money in the newspaper offices of other cities. If he chooses to be very industrious, to live soberly, to extend his connections among newspapers, to cultivate friendships in a business point of view, to fill his spare time with story and sketch writings, and to make the best use of good brains, his income can be increased to any reasonable amount. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Fra Diavolo" by the Richings Troupe.

Auber's opera of *Fra Diavolo* is better adapted for the introductory effort of a new company than *Faust*, and the performance last evening, although it dragged considerably at times, went off more satisfactorily than that of the night before. The music is bright, sparkling, and fascinating throughout, and although there are few operas more frequently repeated, it is easy to account for its continued popularity with the public. The music, too, is comparatively easy, and is within the range of any singers of ordinary culture, and there are numerous opportunities for amusing comic acting which serve to entertain an audience independently of the merits of the music.

The performance of *Fra Diavolo* last evening introduced Miss Blanche Ellermann, the new *prima donna*, who appeared in the character of "Zerlina." This lady has a pleasing stage presence, and a sweet and pure but not a very powerful soprano voice, which she appears to be unable to use to the best advantage. Her style is very crude, and her singing unsympathetic, and it would be judged from her effort last evening that she is entirely unaccustomed to appearing in leading *roles*. Her embarrassment and lack of animation, however, may have been due to a not unnatural nervousness at appearing before an audience of entire strangers, and we are disposed therefore to see more of her before forming a final opinion as to her merits.

Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, who has appeared here several times with success in concerts, made a very favorable impression as the gay and fascinating hero of the piece. Mr. Bowler appears to be an excellent actor, and his personation of the operatic ideal of an Italian brigand was picturesque and spirited, more so than Mr. Castle's representation of the same part. Mr. Bowler has a fine voice, which is far, however, from being a pure tenor, but he manages it with much skill, and his rendition of the airs which fell to him last evening secured the heartiest applause. Mr. Bowler will undoubtedly prove a valuable member of the troupe, and if his voice is not of as delicate a quality as that of Mr. Haigh, he is likely to become more popular with general audiences than that gentleman.

Mrs Bowler more than confirmed the favorable opinion formed of her on her first appearance by her lively personation of "Lady Allcash" last evening. She sang and acted with much animation and won greatly on the regards of the audience.

Mr. James Arnold made a fair representative of "Lord Allcash," but as a buffo singer he is by no means equal to many others that the public are familiar with.

Mr. Henry Drayton and Mr. Henry C. Peakes made excellent representatives of the two ruffians "Giacomo" and "Beppo," the former gentleman sustaining the reputation he has won as a thoroughly competent artist.

Neither the orchestra nor the chorus have been got well in hand yet, and there were consequently some irregularities that are to be expected on the first nights of the season, but which a few performances will overcome.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Verdi's opera of *Il Trovatore* will be performed this evening, with the following cast:—"Manrico," Mr. Henry Haigh; "Count di Luna," Mr. Henry Drayton; "Ferrando," Mr. H. C. Peakes; "Leonora," Mrs. Bernard; "Azucena," Mrs. Bowler.

To-morrow evening *The Bohemian Girl* will be given.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Reaping the Tempest* will be performed this evening, with Mrs. D. P. Bowers in the leading *role*.

A new romantic play, entitled *Snare; or, What Can Money Do?* written by Mr. Edmund Falconer for Mrs. Bowers, is announced as in rehearsal.

CITY ITEMS.

ALL KINDS OF SUMMER CLOTHING, *at Greatly Reduced Prices, to close out our Summer Stock. Assortment still good. Superior to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*
HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets.* { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FANCY—NOBBY—PLAIN.

The opening of new styles of material for the

FALL AND WINTER OF

1869,

BY CHARLES STOKES,

proves conclusively that he is the

LEADER OF FASHION,

being as usual in the advance with his modes for the coming season.

The immense assortment now arranged for the inspection of the public eclipses any ever exposed for sale in this city, comprising as it does, all styles of

PLAID CHEVIOTS, PLAID BANNOCKBURNS, PLAID CASSIMERES,

PLAIN CHEVIOTS, PLAIN BANNOCKBURNS, PLAIN CASSIMERES,

FANCY SCOTCH, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN COATINGS,

FANCY AND PLAIN BEAVERS, TRICOTS, DIAGONALS.

Every variety and shade of Cassimeres and Cloths for

FALL OVERCOATS.

In fact, his assortment is full up with all the

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

His corps of Cutters the most tasty and skilful.

PRICES REASONABLE.

YOUR PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

THE FEVER AND AGUE SEASON.—When the leaves begin to change, remittent and intermittent fevers make their appearance. From the surface of the earth, bathed nightly in heavy dews, from marshes and swamps surcharged with moisture, from the dying foliage of the woods, from festering pools and sluggish streams, the sun of September evolves clouds of miasmatic vapor perilous to health and life. The body, deprived by the burning temperature of July and August of much of its vigor and elasticity, is not in a proper plight to resist malaria; and hence all diseases that are produced by a depraved condition of the atmosphere are particularly prevalent in the fall.

There is no reason why the health of thousands of people should be thus sacrificed. A preparatory course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is a certain protection against the epidemics and endemics which autumn brings in its train. Let all dwellers in unhealthy localities, liable to such visitations, give heed to the warning and advice conveyed in this advertisement, and they may bid defiance to the foul exhalations which are now rising, night and day, from the soil around them. No farmhouse in the land should be without this invaluable exhilarant and invigorant at any period of the year, but especially in the fall. It is not safe to go forth into the chill, misty atmosphere of a September morning or evening with the stomach unfortified by a tonic, and of all the tonics which medical chemistry has yet given to the world HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are admitted to be the purest, the most wholesome, and the most beneficial.

Let all who desire to escape the bilious attacks, bowel complaints, and malarious fevers, take the BITTERS at least twice a day throughout the present season. It is as wholesome as it is infallible. Look to the trade-mark, "HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS," engraved on the label and embossed on the bottle, and their revenue stamp covering the cork, as counterfeits and imitations abound.

GOOD BYE TO

OUR SUMMER CLOTHING.

FOR A FEW DAYS

BEFORE OPENING THE

GRAND STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS,

WE WILL SELL WHAT REMAINS OF OUR

SUMMER ASSORTMENT

AT PRICES THAT SHALL COMMAND THEIR

READY SALE!

Everybody knows the inconvenience and loss attending the "carrying over" of a large stock of goods, so we have determined to clear all our shelves and counters of the clothing still remaining on them before offering to the public the grand result of the last three months' preparation for our Fall and Winter trade. To do this

WE OFFER,

AT THE

PEOPLE'S OWN PRICES,

THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN

READY-MADE CLOTHING

EVER KNOWN IN THIS MARKET.

COME AND SEE ABOUT IT,

AT

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

OAK HALL BUILDINGS,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Note.—The stock slightly wet at the fire, No. 818 and 820 Chesnut street, will be brought to this house and sold at unheard-of bargains.

CHOLERA, CRAMPS, CHOLERA MORBUS, Sour Stomach, and all Bowel Affections are speedily cured by JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE. It takes away all soreness of the abdomen, soothes the stomach, and restores its natural action. As a family remedy for the diseases so prevalent among children and adults during the summer months, it is especially recommended, being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe, and easily administered. Sold by all Druggists

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—
Ten dollars down, and balance in easy instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

MARRIED.

COBURN—KENNEDY.—On Wednesday evening, September 1, 1869, at No. 1241 Lombard street, Philadelphia, by Rev. William McElwee, Mr. JAMES COBURN, of Philadelphia, to Mrs. SALLIE KENNEDY, of Darby, Pa.

SMITH—LESTER.—September 5, at No. 718 Dauphin street, by Rev. W. C. Best, Mr FRED. SMITH to Miss EUPHEMIA LESTER.

DIED.

COMLY.—On the 7th instant, WILLET A. COMLY, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1640 N. Tenth street, on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. Interment at William Penn Cemetery, Somerton, Twenty-third ward.

GEISLER.—On the 6th instant, Mrs. CHRISTIANNA B., wife of the late Charles Geisler, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Front and Norris streets, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

KIRK.—On the 4th of Ninth month, SARAH KIRK, widow of the late Isaac Kirk, of Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 31 West Washington street, Germantown, on Fifth-day afternoon, the 9th of Ninth month, at 1 o'clock.

McGRATH.—On the 6th instant, Dr. CHARLES B McGRATH, son of Thomas and Catharine McGrath, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1727 Hamilton street, below Eighteenth, on Thursday morning, the 9th instant, at 8 o'clock. Services and interment at St. Augustine's Church.

O'NEILL.—On the 8th instant, JOHN O'NEILL, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 779 S. Sixth street, above Catharine, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

YETTER.—On the 6th instant, Mrs. ANN YETTER, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Peter Yetter, No. 2007 Ritter street, on Thursday, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS

ARE TEMPORARILY LOCATED

On the Upper Floor of the Building

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

Where they will be happy to see all their old friends and patrons, and to receive orders, as usual, for everything in their line, which will be attended to with their usual promptness and care. 4 5 mwf4p

WINES.

THE BEST

CALIFORNIA WINES.

California, Hock, Claret and Sparkling, for Table Use.

California Port and Brandy, for Medicinal Purposes.

California Angelica and Muscatell, the Finest Ladies' Wines,

AT

PERKINS, STERN & CO.'S,

Nos. 14 and 16 VESEY Street, New York,
No. 108 TREMONT Street, Boston,
And Nos. 34 and 36 LA SALLE Street, Chicago.
For sale in Philadelphia by
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
RISK & MUSSON,
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
THOMPSON BLACK'S SON & CO.,
JAMES R. WEBB.
By A. H. HAYWARD, Germantown,
EWEN & BRO., Camden, New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—The Wines furnished us from time to time by your house have given entire satisfaction to customers, and are now a staple article in our trade. We are pleased to be able to say that we consider them entirely pure. Truly yours, SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Your Wines have become a staple article of merchandise with us, and give our customers universal satisfaction. From such examination as we have given them, and the reports we hear of them, we have no doubt of their strict purity. Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Our experience with your Wines and Brandies reaches back almost to the introduction of the goods to the people of the Atlantic States. We have taken pains, at different times, to submit them to scientific men for examination, and, from their reports, and the growing demand, we believe them pure and know them to give satisfaction. Yours, very truly,
8 2 mwf 2m EWEN & BROTHER.

EXCURSIONS.

SECOND EXCURSION

AROUND NEW YORK BAY

AND THIRTY MILES UP THE HUDSON RIVER TO SING SING.

Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, on

Thursday, September 9, at 7'30 A. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION—Single Tickets, $3'00; Gentleman and Lady, $5'00.

Tickets can be procured at the Offices, Nos. 811 and 823 Chesnut street, United States Hotel, foot of Walnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion. 9 6 3t*

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—A steamer leaves Fairmount for Falls of Schuylkill EVERY FORTY-FIVE MINUTES during the day. Steamers run every day in the week. The Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company exchange tickets with the boats. 8 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6'50 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 15 3m*

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Brilliants, Piques, etc.
Plaid and Plain Organdies.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins, etc. etc.
Shirred Muslins, 50, 65, 75, 81, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts.
Colored Tarletans for covering.
Mosquito Netting, by the piece or yard.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs, plain and hemstitched.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Magic Ruffings, Coventry Ruffings.
Marseilles Trimmings and Registered Edgings, cheap.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

Fans very cheap.

Linen Fans, Autograph Silk Fans, Japanese Fans, and Palm Leaf Fans. [4 3 sw]

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORES.

OLD STORE.

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW STORE,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.

BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

BLACK SILKS,

ALL GRADES, AT

PERKINS & CO.'S,

No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

9 6 mwf3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

POPULAR PRICES

FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

1 13 tf PHILADELPHIA.

STOKES & WOOD,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,

Are now opening a superior stock of DRY GOODS for Fall Trade.

Rich Black, Brown, and Grey Silks.
Irish Poplins in all the desirable shades.
Black Alpacas, Wool Poplins, and Merinoes.
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Cloakings, in variety.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Doylies, in loom and damask.
Gay and Plain Shawls in large assortment.
All the principal makes of Muslins at market prices. 3 3 ws

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,

Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

Cheap Goods, Bargains.

5 cases yard-wide fine Shirting Muslins at 12½c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 16c., and is suited for all kinds of underwear.
Williamsville Muslin 20c. by yard.
All other Muslins as cheap.
Nainsook Plaids at 25 and 31c.
Swiss Stripe Muslins at 16 and 20c.
Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.
Linen Towellings at 7, 10, 12, and 16c. per yard.
Linen Napkins, cheap.
Linen Table Damask at very low prices.
Bird-eye Nursery Diaper by piece, cheap.
Ballardville and other Flannels, cheap.
Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.

We have a large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall.

6-4 Water-proof Cloakings only $1 per yard.

Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12½c. per yard.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
8 14 swtD21 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS & BAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1869.

The business of the manufactory will be settled and closed by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 821 CHERRY Street, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ISAAC F. BAKER,
WILLIAM C. BAKER,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. BAKER,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of CORNELIUS & SONS.

Having purchased the factories (No. 821 Cherry street and Fifth street near Columbia avenue) and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., at No. 821 CHERRY Street, Philadelphia.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869. 9 2 1m

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT C. BAKER, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 710 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to continue at that place the sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps Bronzes, etc. 9 2 1m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

BEARING INTEREST

At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,

PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

KONIGSMARK; THE LEGEND OF THE HOUNDS, AND OTHER POEMS. By George H. Boker. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Mr. Boker enjoys the distinction of being the only American author of the present day who has written an actable play that is not beneath contempt as a literary performance. Why our poets and best prose writers should so completely cut themselves away from the drama it is not easy to tell; and with dramatic literature, as it is now, at its lowest ebb, it would be most gratifying to see a writer of real ability devote himself to what is certainly a noble style of composition, and endeavor to raise it to something of its former dignity. Most modern poets, however, have shown a sensitive dread of the theatre. Lord Byron purposely constructed his dramas so that they could not be acted, and Swinburne appears to have had the same idea in view in his *Chastelard* and *Queen Mother*, two works that, with a little pains, he might have made first-rate stage plays instead of merely dramatic poems. Shelley, it is true, was controlled by no such squeamishness, and in his *Cenci* he specially avoided the temptations to overload his subject with poetical ornamentation and adhered strictly to his purpose of writing a drama that would act well. He produced the finest tragedy in the English language, outside of Shakespeare—one admirably adapted to the stage, but which has been excluded from the theatre on account of the unfortunate subject. Bulwer remains as the only writer of first-rate reputation who has made a real and successful effort to occupy the stage, unless we except Mr. Boker, most of whose dramas obtained a fair amount of popularity on their first production, but for some reason or other they have failed to maintain themselves in the regard of the public.

In looking over a new dramatic work by Mr. Boker, therefore, we are inclined to consider its acting capabilities as of even more importance than some other qualities. In this respect *Konigsmark* appears to have the same inherent defect as most of the other dramatic writings of Mr. Boker. While it might succeed as a novelty, it is doubtful whether it is sufficiently strong in its plot and situations to maintain a permanent hold upon the regards of the playgoing public. As an acting play it is fully equal to the majority of the novelties that are brought out at our theatres in the course of a season, while as a literary work it is out of all comparison above them. The play, however, cannot be called a strong one. The subject does not lack tragic interest, but the author has been unable to rise above a certain level in working out his theme. The scene of the tragedy, which follows very closely a well-known historical incident, is laid at a petty German court, and it is occupied with the miserable intrigues of a worthless woman to compass the destruction of a man who has discarded her affections. It is hard, perhaps, to tell why, but this play, like Schiller's *Cabale und Lieb* and Lessing's *Emilia Galotti*, is belittled by its surroundings. It is impossible to feel a real tragic interest in the jealousies, plots and counterplots of the princes and courtiers of little seven-by-nine German principalities. All the genius and fiery energy of Schiller and the fine poetic taste of Lessing could not make either *Cabale und Lieb* or *Emilia Galotti* more than mere bandbox tragedies. It is but just to Mr. Boker to say that this sense of littleness is not so apparent in *Konigsmark* as in either of the works named, probably because it is based on a real tragedy, but it still lacks something of the dignity that is indispensable in a tragic work. Mr. Boker does not seem to have derived any inspiration from his subject: his blank verse is smooth and flowing, it is studded with poetical thoughts, and while the drama is evenly good throughout, there is, even in the culminating scenes of the tragedy, a lack of energy that makes them appear tame and feeble.

That Mr. Boker can write energetic verse, powerful in its tragic interest, is shown by his spirited poem entitled "The Legend of the Hounds." The story is told of a brutal Cornish squire, who, because his hounds show themselves laggards in the chase before a company of cockney visitors, throws them one by one into the blazing mouth of the Colebrook furnace, not even sparing Flora, the favorite dog that had on one occasion saved his own life. The subject is a horrible one, but for genuine poetic vigor of expression it is unsurpassed by anything that has yet proceeded from Mr. Boker's pen. As a specimen of this remarkable poem, we quote the following description of the squire's death-bed:—

"He spoke: 'Where's Flora?' None replied.
'That's strange!' and then he weakly tried
To peer around. 'Gone, gone! then I
Must follow!' With a dreary sigh,
As one accepts a coming fate,
Foredoomed him from the earliest date,
The Squire turned slowly on his bed.
'Open the curtains; raise my head!
For I must look my last to-night
On Colebrook Furnace. What a light
Circles its head! What angry reeks,
In blue and white and yellow streaks,
Roll o'er it, flashing high and higher,
Whene'er they feed the raging fire!
Give me some drink.—Not that damned stuff,
But whisky! I have had enough
Of doctor's potions. Let me slip,
With honest liquor on my lip,
Out of this life. I long to flee:
Better may come; worse cannot be.'
As he was ordered thus, the nurse
Held long and oft the liquid curse
To the Squire's mouth. The leech had said,
Shaking his placid smiling head,
'When the spent wretch rejects his draught'—
And here the fawning nurse had laughed—
'His hour will be at hand.' The Squire
Gazed long on Colebrook's lurid fire.
A while he muttered to himself
Of dogs and horses, girls and pelf;
Or softer fancies of the child
Made pictures, till he almost smiled.
But suddenly, with fearful cries,
Through the wide sash he fixed his eyes;
Then strained, and rose, full half his length,
Upon his mattress, by main strength,
Shouting, so all the house might hear,
Aghast with more than mortal fear,
'Here they all come, the hellish pack,
Pouring from Colebrook Furnace, back
Into the world! Oh, see, see, see!
They smuff, to get the wind of me!
They've found it! Flora heads the whole,—
Whiter than any snows that roll
O'er Cornwall's hills, and bury deep
The wanderer in blissful sleep.
Ho! mark them! We shall have a run
Before this ghastly meet is done!
Now they give tongue! They've found their prey!
Here they come crashing—all this way—
And all afire! And it is I—
Weak as I am, and like to die—
Who must be hunted!' With a bound
He reached the floor, and fled around;
Once, twice, thrice, round the room he fled,
Then in the nurse's arms fell dead.

Still Colebrook Furnace grimly stands,
Waving its plume o'er Cornwall's lands,
Blighting the air with poisoned breath,
Spreading its bounds of waste and death,
Its slag and cinder, dry and dun,
That nothing green will grow upon;
Still, like a hoary king, it rears
Its head among its dismal peers;
Still at its glowing feet are rolled
The floods that turn to wicked gold;
Still beasts, birds, reptiles shun the place,
And man alone will do it grace;
The Squire and all his race are gone;
But this wild legend still lives on.
Christ save us from the wretched fate
Of him who dared his wrath to sate
On God's dumb creatures, as of old
Befell the Squire of whom I told!"

In addition to the two leading works that give the title to the volume, we have a collection of the miscellaneous poems from Mr. Boker's pen that have appeared from time to time in the magazines and newspapers during the last five or six years. These include "Countess Laura," "The Fiddler," "Ad Criticum," "Dirge for a Sailor," "Captain Semmes, C. S. A. N.," "Cavalry Sheridan," and other well-known verses, which are among the most popular of the offspring of Mr. Boker's muse.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received a number of new publications. "Adam Bede" is the first volume of a new, cheap, and elegant "Household" edition of George Eliot's works, the publication of which has been commenced by Fields, Osgood & Co. There is no English writer of the present day that better deserves to be put before the public in a handsome but cheap and popular style than the author of "Adam Bede" and "Romola," and in this country, where her genius has always received the heartiest recognition, this edition of her writings will undoubtedly obtain a wide-spread popularity. It is proper to state, too, that the author has a pecuniary interest in this "Household" edition, and in a letter to the publishers, a *fac-simile* of which is given, she expresses a desire that her books may appear under their auspices. The series will be concluded in five volumes, and will be bound in green cloth, similar to the "Household" editions of Charles Reade and Thackeray.

"Meta's Faith," by the author of "St. Olave," etc., and "False Colors," by Annie Thomas, are a couple of entertaining novels by popular writers.

Appleton's Journal for September 11 has for a frontispiece an engraving entitled "The Chess Players," from a painting by Meissonier, and it also contains, besides other illustrations, a steel engraving of "West Point," from a painting by H. Fenn. The literary contents of this number are up to the usual mark of excellence.

Our Boys and Girls for September 11 has an entertaining variety of reading matter for young people.

—From the same house and from Porter & Coates we have received "A Guide and Time-Table to Fairmount Park," which contains a colored map of the Park and a time table of the Park accommodation train run by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and also of the Schuylkill river steamboats.

—From T. Ellwood Zell we have received Nos. 45 and 46 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," which is brought down to the title "Briseis."

—From McCauley, No. 1314 Chesnut street, we have received parts three, four, and five of a new collection of hymns edited by James Pearce, Esq., organist of St. Mark's Church.

—The September number of *The American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica*, edited by Constantine Herring, M. D., and Henry Noah Martin, M. D., contains a number of valuable papers on medical subjects.

BUTLER ON BYRON.

The Hero of the Dutch Gap Canal Reviews the Stowe Scandal, and Denounces it in Toto.

From a lengthy article by General Benjamin F. Butler, in the Boston *Journal* of Monday, we present the following extracts:—

When we contemplate the alleged motives of Lady Byron for disclosing the horrible tale of guilt, which should hardly be named among Christian men, forty years after her husband's death, we are struck with the extreme puerility—or, as Lady Byron was then at the mature age of 64, better the senility—of the reasons given for the desirableness of its publication and the necessity for this consultation. How could Lady Byron or her advisers believe that the interest of the masses of the people of England in the cheap edition of Lord Byron's poems would be diminished by the publication of the fact by his wife that he had been guilty of incest with his only sister, and that the wife had assented to that intimacy by living with him during quite their whole married life, until she was driven away? Nor is it explained how it was supposed that this disclosure was to go hand in hand with the cheap edition to the people of England. Was it to be put by the publishers as an advertisement to that cheap edition? Without further criticizing the sufficiency of the motive for this disclosure, *i. e.*, to prevent the sale of the cheap edition, was it the true one? If so, how does it comport with the fact stated by Professor Wilson in *Blackwood*, in 1832, that Lady Byron sat specially for her portrait to illustrate a very high-priced edition of all Byron's works, then about to be published by Murray, and thus to enhance the sale of "Manfred," "Cain," "Don Juan," and all, among the aristocracy of England?

If Mrs. Stowe's revelation had affected Lord Byron alone, then had this examination of its credibility probably never been made. But the last gift of the sister to the erring brother when they parted—as mentioned incidentally in one of the letters of Byron to his publisher ordering books for his library, five years after the separation, when there could be no motive for not stating the truth—is so convincing of the woful falsity of this "True Story," that the writer was led to examine the testimony to prove it. What could Christian men and women conjecture to be the last gift of an adulterous, incestuous, sister-paramour to her brother when they were about parting, it may be forever, separated under the threat of the exposure of their guilt by the injured wife if they ever met again? Under date of October 9, 1821, at Ravenna, Byron, writing to Murray, his publisher, to send him books, among other things, says:—

"Send * * * * * *
A common Bible, of a good legible print (bound in Russia). I *have* one; but as it was the last gift of my sister (whom I shall probably never see again), I can only use it carefully and less frequently, because I like to keep it in good order."

* * * * * * *

It is difficult to see how this mistake of two years for one could have been made by Lady Byron. A wife could never attain an age which could cloud her memory of the pungent epigram made by her husband on his wedding-day, as to the duration of their married life:—

TO PENELOPE.

This day, of all our days, has done
The worse for me and you:
'Tis just *six* years since we were one,
And *five* since we were *two*.

Let us now examine the two main statements of this "True Story," to which we can apply any test of truth other than that of probableness, by comparing them with other known facts. If the story of the wedding scene and the story of the manner of the separation, in the circumstances of each, are found, as set forth in this "True Story," to be entirely contradictory to every other fact and circumstance, heretofore known or believed in relation thereto; and if—more than all—the very statement is contradictory in itself, then there will be no necessity for analyzing further this "True Story," but it can be dismissed from the minds of all good men with the simple wish that it had never been told.

If the statement of Byron's conduct to his wife is entirely true, the fact is an entirely inexplicable one upon Mrs. Stowe's theory or that of anybody else. What could have been the motive of Lord Byron for such an attack, at such a time, upon a young and loving wife, at the prospect of losing whom he had fainted some weeks before, and whom he had treated with an at least uncomplained of affection up to that moment? It ought to take a great deal of evidence to verify so unlikely a fact, first stated forty years after it occurred.

Comparing it with contemporaneous history, we find the letters of Byron to his friend Moore, who had advised him against marrying Miss Milbank, written within a week after this occurrence, and followed from time to time during the honeymoon, filled with many expressions of love, affection, and satisfaction with his wife. These were not written for any purpose of defense by Byron, or with the expectation of meeting the public eye, but are apparent transcripts of his condition of mind to his most intimate friend at the very time. It may be permissible to quote a sentence or two from them.

The first business letter written at Hainaby, where the unhappy wedding journey terminated, within a week after the hour when Mrs. Stowe represents Lady Byron as alighting from the carriage in an attitude and with a face of despair, with traces of tears, after having been told that "she had married a devil"—and he really seemed, if the statement is true, to have begun acting well his part—written to Mr. Moore, has this postscript:—

"Lady Byron is eastly well. How are Mrs. Moore and Joe Atkinson's graces? (Moore's children.) We must present our women to one another."

Again, in a letter written nine days afterward, on Jan. 19, fifteen days after marriage, Byron says:—

"So, you want to know about milady and me? * * * * I like Bell (his wife) as well as you do (or did, you villain!) Bessy—and that is (or was) saying a great deal."

Again, ten days afterward, on the 2d of February, he says:—

"My spouse and I agree to—and in—admiration. Swift says no wise man ever married; but, for a fool, I think it the most ambrosial of all possible future states. I still think one ought to marry upon lease; but am very sure I should renew mine at the expiration, though next term were for ninety and nine years."

We are not left, however, without Byron's account of the journey; and if the fact which is therein stated is true, then the narration of Lady Byron of what took place in that carriage is simply impossible. In his conversations with Captain Parry, which were published more than forty years ago, and have remained uncontradicted to this time, Lord Byron speaks of it as follows:—

"After the ordeal was over, we set off for a country-seat of Sir Ralph's (Lady B.'s father), and I was surprised at the arrangements for the journey, and somewhat out of humor, to find the lady's maid stuck between me and my bride. It was rather too early to assume the husband, so I was forced to submit, but it was not with a very good grace. I have been accused of saying, on getting into the carriage, that I had married Lady Byron out of spite, and because she had refused me twice. Though I was for a moment vexed at her prudery, or whatever you may choose to call it, if I had made so uncavalier, not to say brutal, a speech, I am convinced Lady Byron would instantly have left the carriage to me and the maid. She had spirit enough to have done so, and would properly have resented the affront. Our honeymoon was not all sunshine; it had its clouds."

"If the lady's maid were in that carriage, the speech attributed to Lord Byron, in its length and breadth, is impossible. If she were not, how did the version of the story get in circulation that he said to Lady Byron that he had married her out of spite? And why has not that version of the story been contradicted before, Byron having put his forward more than forty years ago? There is a little incidental evidence showing that the lady's maid was present, in one of his letters to Moore, dated March 8, 1815, which would seem to be conclusive upon this point:—

"Bell is in health, and unvaried good humor and behavior. But we are all in the agonies of packing and parting; and, I suppose by this time to-morrow, I shall be stuck in the chariot with my chin upon a bandbox. I have prepared, however, another carriage for the abigail, and all the trumpery which our wives carry along with them."

To have a lady's maid thrust into a carriage with one at the beginning of a wedding tour might easily be imagined to be vexatious, for it is to be hoped nobody but Byron has had any experience in that direction; and in balancing probabilities, which is more likely, that Byron might in vexation have said to his wife, in reference to this proceeding of his mother-in-law, who did it:—"You had power to have saved me from this annoyance. One would suppose that your mother, madam, thought you had married a devil!" and that years after this was remembered to his disadvantage, and the version given which Mrs. Stowe recites; or that to a young and loving wife, in her maid's presence, he burst forth in the brutal manner alleged? In the interest of manhood and human nature, we are constrained to believe the former.

Mrs. Stowe avers that "during all this time another gulf tier and more damning memory overshadowed the wedding hour;" thus plainly leaving us to infer that the connection between Byron and his sister had been going on long previously to this time. We find, from the very letter which we have quoted, that the packing and journeying was to take the newly-married pair to Colonel Leigh's, the house of the husband of Augusta, there to remain until the 17th of March. Could it be possible that a man thus writing to his most intimate friend about his new wife, was taking her to the house of his sister's husband for the purpose of incestuous connection with that sister?

* * * * * * *

How did Lady Byron learn that this connection had been going on for nearly a year before her marriage? What valid excuse can she give for remaining in the house where this pollution was present, as she claims, for two years—one year longer than she actually did? How could a woman of the high purity of character of Lady Byron live in the house, as Mrs. Stowe declares she did, for more than a year (two), as a cloak and accomplice of such infamy? How, under such circumstances, can the declaration of Mrs. Stowe that she did not leave her husband at last, but was "driven" from him, be true? For the sake of "pure womanwood"—nay, for the sake of human nature itself—ought not Lady Byron to have fled from such a house as she would have fled from Sodom and not looked back, and not have been driven from it, even if her views of the duties of a wife would not permit her to denounce the crimes therein perpetrated? She did not hesitate to denounce other women less guilty. For, finding in Byron's desk the correspondence of a married woman, she sent it to the injured husband. Why was she less thoughtful in regard to her brother-in-law, Colonel Leigh? And yet Mrs. Stowe makes it a merit in Lady Byron that she staid in such a house until driven from it by Byron.

We are further called upon to believe that she maintained a "child of sin," which we are to infer was the child of Augusta by her brother. Now here is something tangible, because we are told the child lived to a very considerable age. Why have we not heard the story of this child before? Mrs. Leigh had other children by her husband. Why was it not possible that her husband was the father of this? Would it not have been more than possible for so bad a woman as its mother to have so claimed its parentage to shield her own reputation? How came either Byron or Mrs. Leigh to put themselves in the power of his wife by leaving the fruit and "damning proof" of their sin in the possession of Lady Byron when there was so ready a means of concealment? Above all, why should not Mrs. Stowe have spoken out plainly? Does she mean to say this "child of sin" was Mrs. Leigh's or not?

We do not here advert to the remarkable sense of duty to herself or the world which induced Lady Byron to foster such a child, born under such circumstances. The Christian spirit of forgiveness which this shows is almost too lovely for earth, especially taken in connection with the story of Mrs. Stowe that Lady Augusta finally died in Lady Byron's arms. She seems to have forgiven everybody concerned in these transactions, innocent or guilty, save the one most needing it—her husband. To him she is implacable even after death.

* * * * * * *

Could it be possible that Byron should write letters demanding reasons for a separation when he had driven his wife away for a deadly guilty reason which he knew too well of?

That correspondence Byron desired to have published, and put it into the hands of his publishers for that purpose after his death. That correspondence Lady Byron caused to be destroyed, so far as he was concerned. She had, it is to be presumed, on her part at least, his letters to her at the time of her consultation with Mrs. Stowe. Did she show those letters to Mrs. Stowe? They would have been the most valuable "memoranda with the dates affixed," to throw light upon this question. Do those letters exist now in the hands of her executor or friends? If so, it is due to the memory of her child's father, it is due to Literature—nay, to Religion and to the world—that those letters should be published and the truth be made known.

* * * * * * *

But, it may be asked, what motive could Lady Byron have for pushing forward this story? Mrs. Stowe, in apologizing for her, feels that there is a necessity for some explanation for the manner in which, and the causes for which, Lady Byron separated from her husband. The world has felt that, up to to-day, accusing him of the ordinary infidelities of a husband would not be sufficient. She took him with those; she lived with him with those; she invited him to her bed, and caused her mother to indorse the invitation, after learning them all. In the language of the law, she condoned all these. May she not have felt that no other excuse was left her except the one now so unfortunately, and we may hope without an unkind thought towards her—so untruthfully put forward? But we are not required to find motives; we are dealing only with the facts—and the evidence to sustain them.

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20,000 Curry-combs.
2,500 Girths.
10,000 yards Planters' Linen.
2,000 yards Linen Duck.
1,000 pounds Saddlers' Thread.
600 yards Ticking.
500 pounds Cartridge Twine.
400 pounds Collar Leather.
75 Calf Lkins.
45 Morocco Skins.
500 pounds Bridle Leather.
150 pounds Deers' Hair.
19 quarts Laudanum.
10 pounds Prussiate of Potash.
10 pounds Sulphate of Potash.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department. Terms cash, in Government funds.

These stores are on hand at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. Bidders will state in their bids whether they will receive the goods at New York city or West Troy, N. Y. Thirty days will be allowed for removal of the stores.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Purchasing Ordnance Stores."

Samples can be seen at Watervliet Arsenal or at this Agency.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
9 6 6t Major of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, August 20, 1869.

Sealed bids will be received for the redemption of ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1870, until 12 o'clock M., October 1, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed Bid for Redemption of State Loan.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.
J. F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor. 8 23 1m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

A CARD.
THE FOUNT OF FASHION,
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE,
will be opened Saturday, the 11th instant,
No. 119 S. EIGHTH STREET,
with a full assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, consisting of the finest domestic and imported goods only, making a specialty of Kid Gloves, Neckties, Cravats, and Scarfs, in the most superior and varied styles. Introducing the novel features of presenting to the purchaser of twelve articles, the thirteenth; hemming all handkerchiefs purchased free of charge.
Umbrellas kept to hire for a trifle for general accommodation.
The patronage of friends and the public is respectfully invited.
Polite Saleslades in attendance.
9 3 MRS. CUMMINGS.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 rp No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptnes and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
7 3 stuth6m No. 1126 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw6 No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc, No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 w3m

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY for BOYS,
No. 1415 LOCUST Street,
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for business or high standing in Colleges. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.
Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
FACULTY OF ARTS.
The first term of the College year will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 15, at 10 o'clock. Applicants for admission will apply for examination at 10½ o'clock. Students may pursue either the course of studies for the DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS or the DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, in which the Ancient Languages are not studied, but additional time is given to the Mathematics and the Modern Languages, or they may pursue such separate studies as they desire, and which the Faculty may approve.
Fees for either of the full courses, THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS a term, payable in advance.
9 6 9t FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OFFICE No. 1324 WALNUT Street.
CLASS ROOMS, 1624 WALNUT and 867 N. BROAD.
Instructions will begin MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 7 24mw12t

MISS CLEVELAND DESIRES TO ANnounce that she will open on MONDAY, September 20th, at No. 2025 DE LANCEY Place, a School for the education of a limited number of Young Ladies.
Circulars may be had on application at No. 243 S. EIGHTH Street, between the hours of 9 and 2. 9 2tf

RUFUS ADAMS,
ELOCUTIONIST,
No. 11 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. 18 7

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1224 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16.
7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 2810 CHESNUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars.
8 9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will
RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address
7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

RECTORY SCHOOL,
HAMDEN, CONN.
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.
The fall session begins September 7.
Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
(FOUNDED A. D. 1785.)
S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master,
With Ten Assistant Teachers.
From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance.
French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge.
By order of the Trustees,
GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.
The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
8 16 mwf 6w JAMES W. ROBINS, Head Master.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Owing to the work of remodelling the main building, the opening of the Fall Term is deferred to THURSDAY, September 16, 1869. Examination for admission on the preceding day at 8 o'clock A. M.
Classical Course, Technical Courses in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, and Mining and Metallurgy, and a Post Graduate Course. Requirements for admission may be known by addressing President CATTELL. 18r 8 28 3w

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY,"
S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.
T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, September 13.
The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediate servisi of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.
The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.
Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. The rooms will be open for inspection after August 21. 8 21tf

"THE HILL"
SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS!
At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.
The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address
REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M.
Principal.

REFERENCES:
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stavely, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf2m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
This school presents the following advantages:—
Finely-ventilated class-rooms, with ceilings thirty feet in height, giving each pupil more than double the usual breathing space.
Wide, massive stairways, rendering accidents in assembling and dismissing almost impossible.
A corps of teachers every one of whom has had years of experience in the art of *imparting* knowledge and making study interesting, and, consequently, profitable.
A mode of teaching and discipline calculated to make school attractive, instead of burdensome, to the pupil—an indispensable requisite for complete success.
Applications received at the Academy from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily, on and after August 23.
Catalogues containing full particulars and the names of many of our leading citizens, patrons of the institution, may be obtained at Mr. W. F. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or by addressing the Principal, as above
H. Y. LAUDERBACH,
Late Principal of the Northwest Public Grammar School. 8 17 1m

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINO PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 113wfm§

EDUCATIONAL.

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE STREET, have reopened their School for Young Ladies and Children. 9 6 12t*

MISS BURNHAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies opens September 20. Personal interview can be had, after September 6, at No. 1616 Filbert street. For circulars, address F. E. GOURLAY, Esq., No. 606 WALNUT Street. 8 26 1m

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 110 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 8 25 1m*

MR. G. F. BISHOP, TEACHER OF SINGing and Piano, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 8 21 1m

THE MISSES GREGORY WILL REOPEN their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 2017 LOCUST Street, on MONDAY, September 13. 8 30 1m*

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13, 1869.
PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS.
A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Charges—$250 to $350 per year.
Address Rev. Dr. WELLS, Andalusia, Pa. 8 12 1m

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments.
For prospectus address the Principal,
8 3 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to
C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal,
8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boys—will commence on September 6, 1869. Location unsurpassed in everything desirable for a school. The instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing a careful preparation for colleges. Circulars sent on request.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal,
8 18 1m SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH Street, south of Locust. Medical Department. Session 1869-70 commences October 6, at 7½ o'clock, with a General Introductory by JOHN O'BYRNE, Esq. Free to the public. Students desirous of attending College will call upon the Dean, W. PAINE, M. D., at the University, from 9 to 4. 9 3 fmw 15t

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, No. 5 S. MERRICK Street (late Mrs. M. S. Mitchell's). The Fall Term of this School will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 22. Miss AGNES IRWIN, Principal. 9 3 fmw 8t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS,

THE BROOKS TRAGEDY.

Hearing of the Parties Arrested on Suspicion—The Disposition of Their Cases.

All day yesterday the whisky men were fluttering about the Mayor's office. The officials there kept their own counsel, however, and but little information could be obtained by those seemingly anxious to obtain the latest information. During the night the Mayor, Chief of Police, and detectives were diligent, and brought in John Keenan and his son, who was in the store at the time of the shooting, Thomas Eagan, John Stockton, and Robert Hamilton. The hour of 3 P. M. was fixed for a hearing of these parties.

J. G. Brinckley, John P. O'Neill, Lewis C. Cassidy, and William B. Mann, Esqs., appeared for the prisoners.

The hearing of the case of Thomas Eagan was proceeded with before Alderman Kerr, Mayor Fox being present, and Colonel R. M. Dechert representing the Commonwealth.

John S. Wilkinson was called and affirmed—I live at No. 257 North Second street, and am in the wholesale store of Mr. Benade, No. 233 North Front street; I was in the store at the time of the shooting; I went out to see who shot, and found the wounded man, whom I was told was Mr. Brooks; I saw him at Mr. Martin's store; I left Mr. Martin's and went to the front of Smith's store, on Front street; I got back to Benade's store in fifteen or twenty minutes; Messrs. Stockton, Belcher and Ott went into the store with me; I saw Thomas Eagan an hour, or an hour and a half, or two hours after the shooting; he came into Benade's store alone; I knew who he was; I had seen him in there frequently; I thought he was a little excited when he entered the store; he came to the office door and asked if Harry Wentz was in; I said he was not; he turned and went to the front door, stood there a short time, came back, picked up a piece of paper, wrote something; wrapped something in the paper, said it was for John Stockton, and placed the package in the drawer of the desk in the office; I asked him if he had heard of the shooting, and he said, "Yes, John and I heard of it in Walnut street;" I asked if he meant John Stockton, and he said, "No, John Keenan;" I saw him take a couple of drinks, and heard him say, "Brooks ought to have been shot, and he knew he would be shot two weeks ago; that Brooks had made $60,000 off the people of Philadelphia, and that he was risking his life for money; that the —— rascal ought to be shot, for a community like this would not stand a man from the West killing up the Eastern trade, and making all the Eastern distilleries stand still;" the bottle of liquor was on a safe, and Eagan took a drink, talked a few minutes, and then took another; after he went out I opened the drawer, took out the package, opened it, and found it contained two revolvers.

A seven and a four-shooter were shown the witness, and the witness identified them as the ones wrapped in the paper—a Bucks county newspaper.

To Colonel Dechert—Eagan said he knew Brooks would be shot two weeks ago; he also said he was going down the street, and supposed the detectives would be there; he left the store alone; I saw him next to-day, after I came in here; he did not say anything of the contents of the package; he said it was for Mr. Stockton, and that was all; his back was towards us when he made up the bundle; I called the attention of Mr. Ott to Mr. Eagan's wrapping up the paper before Eagan said anything about who it was for.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cassidy—I was brought here by a subpœna; I was not arrested by an officer; the first I saw of Mayor Fox I went to him between 7 and 9 o'clock, before I heard of the reward; I opened the paper ten minutes after Eagan left; I had no business connection with Stockton; I took the liberty of opening it; the pistols were not loaded; I looked at them and did not think they had been recently used; Eagan did not say where he got them; I don't know if Eagan's business is in that locality; I saw him about there and at the Barley Sheaf; his face indicated excitement; the same expression might have been been on my face and those of other persons; I saw him take two drinks and thought it a rare thing for him; I made a charge to the Mayor on these things and what I heard in the forenoon; I know nothing further but what was told by Stockton.

Mr. Cassidy—Mr. Stockton is here and can speak for himself, I suppose.

Witness resumed—I think Keenan's is a square away from Benade's; I attend at Benade's place; I do most anything there; I don't know Mr. Brooks; I never heard he was to be shot; I used to follow the business of keeping a hotel in the country.

The prisoner now said something to Mr. Cassidy, whereupon the examination of the witness was continued, as follows:—I said to Eagan that I understood Mr. Brooks was a nice man, and the man who did it ought to be hung; I said nothing about Western trade; I had not been intimate with Eagan; I had spoken to and nodded at him a dozen times; I don't know that I ever had a conversation with him before; I say he told me all this without a previous conversation; I have been with Benade since last Saturday; I was a conductor on the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway before this, and then went to live at the Barley Sheaf; I went on tick for a living since the 1st of March; before that I was in Plumstead, Bucks county, being with my father-in-law; before that I kept a hotel at Bridge Valley, Bucks county; then I was at Pineville, Bucks county, in the commission business; that is, I drove a commission wagon; I was not peddling, but I hauled produce and sold it; I went to York State, to Owego, and stopped at Davidson's Hotel six weeks; went back to Pineville and sold out my commission business, and did nothing to April 1; I was in this city before I was in Pineville; in 1866 I kept a flour and feed store at No. 1206 Edgmont street (Richmond), in this city; was there six or eight months.

W. J. Thorman sworn—I reside at No. 109 N. Front street; I know where Keenan's store is; it is three doors above me, on the opposite side; I saw several persons rush out of Keenan's store, one of whom I recognized as Mr. Brooks; I was in the second story of my building, and ran down, and when I got in the street Brooks was flourishing a revolver; I followed the vehicle to New street, and then came back and found Mr. Brooks had been shot; I heard no explosion; I subsequently saw Mr. Brooks taken away in a carriage by Mr. Franklin. No cross-examination.

S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., sworn—I reside at No. 1332 Walnut street; I have been in attendance on Mr. Brooks since 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon; I last saw him an hour ago; he is confined to his bed, suffering from a gunshot wound back of the right chest; I think it unlikely upon the whole that he will recover, but he may do so; in the generality of such cases recovery does not occur; the lung is punctured, undoubtedly; yes, certainly; there was a hemorrhage before I saw him, but none now.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cassidy.—A wound puncturing the lung is not necessarily fatal; more than a majority, a large proportion of them, are fatal; the present condition of Mr. Brooks is good, so far.

To Alderman Kerr—I think it is probable Mr. Brooks will die from the wound.

To Colonel Dechert—We know that when a ball enters the lung, and remains there, the chances of dying are highly favorable.

It was now arranged between counsel that Dr. Mitchell's testimony would apply to all the cases, and that he would be relieved from further attendance.

Harvey Ott was called, and told to take the book. He said: "I won't swear, but I will tell the truth." Alderman Kerr directed him to take the book, and be sworn, and he promptly did so. He testified as follows:—

I do business at No. 230 North Front street, second story front room; I know where Benade & Co.'s place is, opposite me; I was in there yesterday; I know Wilkinson; I saw him yesterday in there alone; I was in there an hour or more; I often sit there to pass idle time; I don't know the prisoner, Eagan, but I saw him come in Benade's store; he spoke to Wilkinson, and asked if Harry was in; Wilkinson said no; I saw him lock up something; Wilkinson gave me the nudge while he was doing so; he got the paper in the office; he came and put the package in the drawer, and mentioned some man's name; I had no conversation with him only just what he talked himself; he didn't say anything particular; all he said was that the man had warning three weeks ago about it; did not see the bundle after it was put in the drawer.

Cross-examined—I can't say how long it was after the shooting when Eagan came in; I judge it was between 12 and 1 o'clock, but can't say positively the time; Eagan was nearer to Wilkinson than me; I suppose the office is six feet by six feet; I heard nothing particular said about beating or shooting, only that the man was warned three weeks ago.

John Stockton was next called for a hearing, Mr. Brinckley specially representing him.

John S. Wilkinson affirmed—I know Stockton; he is a liquor broker at Robert Mitchell's, No. 22 South Wharves, I think; I saw him yesterday at our store, in the morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, and afterwards met him in front of Smith's store, No. 230 North Front street; met him after the shooting while I was on my way to the store from Mr. Martin's; I had a conversation with him; I told him about the shooting; he said he heard of that two or three weeks ago; that it was going to be done; he asked me if Eagan (Tom he called him) was one of the party; told him I did not know, as they went by so quickly I could not tell; he said he had gone security for somebody for a suit of clothes, and supposed he would have to pay for them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brinckley—I can't say Stockton is employed by Mr. Mitchell; he often went up and down Front street; there was nothing unusual in his manner; he expressed surprise at first, and said he knew it would happen; he did not say he had heard threats; Mr. John Bellows, travelling agent for Mr. Smith, was there; I won't be positive if Mr. Ott was there or not; I said it was a —— shame, or something of the kind; we all went over to the store to take a drink after that; Stockton did not mention who he heard make threats; he left me, saying he thought he would be arrested, but I took that remark as a joke; between 7 and 9 o'clock last night I went to Mayor Fox's private residence on Fifth street, and gave information.

Robert Hamilton was now brought up.

W. J. Thorman sworn—I saw the carriage drive up Front street; took no particular notice of it but what I had done previously, except to see the back of the driver.

Colonel Dechert—Tell us of the notice you took previously.

Mr. Thorman—On Saturday last my attention was drawn to two horses and a chaise on the east side of Front street, three doors above Arch, between 9 and 11 A. M.; shortly afterwards I saw two men on the door steps of No. 107 North Front street, in conversation; it was an unusual thing to see men talking there, and I noticed them; one had on a blue coat, blue cap, and light pants; the other a dark cap, dark coat, and light pants; the man in blue spoke to Mr. Taylor as he passed, saying "good-morning;" shortly after this I saw the chaise at Neaffe's door; in twenty minutes after this the chaise was driven backwards and forwards along Front street all the morning; the driver of the chaise I saw on Saturday and Monday was of short stature, and wore a white or grey felt hat, and blue coat; after the shooting I was narrating these facts, when two men, subsequently proven to be detectives, came along and took my address; I cannot positively identify Robert Hamilton as the driver of the chaise, but I can positively identify him as one of the men sitting about when the chaise was there; the driver of the chaise was about five feet seven or eight inches high; this party you call Hamilton is one of the men I saw on Saturday and Monday with the blue coat on; I do not say I say him get out of or in the chaise, but I saw him near it; on Saturday I saw him converse with the driver of the chaise, when the driver was ten feet away from the vehicle.

Cross-examined — I saw them on Saturday morning between 9 and 11 o'clock; I say Hamilton wore a blue cap, blue coat, and light pants; he spoke to Henry Taylor, bidding him good morning; on Monday he sat on the door steps.

To Colonel Dechert—I saw neither of these men after the shooting.

Edward Harbison, a boy, was called, and asked if he knew the nature of an oath, and if he told an untruth what would become of him. On replying that if he told an untruth he would not go to heaven, he was sworn—I am going on twelve years old; I live at No. 520 Dillwyn street; at 1 o'clock yesterday I was on the pavement next to the corner of Dillwyn and Buttonwood streets; I saw a man thrashing his horses in a carriage—a cab; he was coming up Buttonwood street, and I followed the carriage; I ran up Spring Garden street to Tenth, where I got on a wagon and went to Eighteenth street; the cab stopped at a little street, and a man got out and got in again; the cab then drove to the white-stone building and drove in the park towards the Mansion House; the man got out at a little street by Twenty-third street; the driver had on a brown hat, black sack coat, and kind of brown pants; I often saw him at Vine street wharf; I believe Hamilton is the man.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cassidy—I was in that room this morning to see Hamilton; I said I did not know him in there; a man told me not to say anything in there; I said in there it was not him; I went in again and took a look at him; no officer told me to say he was not the man in the room; I looked right sharp at him when he came out of the door; I am sure he is the man who drove the cab; am sure of him and some of the dress.

Acting Chief of Detectives Kelly sworn—Last evening at twenty-five minutes before 6 o'clock I saw Mr. Brooks and conversed with him; he is a material witness against all the parties in this case; the case cannot be safely determined without his presence, in justice to the Commonwealth.

Mr. Brinckley—Did he intimate anything against Mr. Stockton?

Chief Kelly—He did not.

Mr. Mann—Is Mr. Brooks the only witness?

Col. Dechert—He is one of the witnesses.

Mr. Mann—Before a continuance can be had you must show that the witness is likely to be here. In this case you have proved he will never appear. If there are other witnesses against Hamilton, I have no objection to a reasonable delay, but it is not fair to the prisoner to continue the case for any length of time.

Mr. Brinckley opposed any continuance in the case of Mr. Stockton, and asked for his discharge, as the witness expected could not implicate him.

Mr. Cassidy—Is it a fact that Mr. Brooks said Mr. Eagan had nothing to do with the attack?

Chief Kelly—His name was not mentioned.

Mr. Brinckley—The only evidence seems to be that Mr. Stockton knew this thing would take place. The Government detectives have a great many enemies, and rumors of this kind are constantly afloat. It would be an act of great injustice to hold Mr. Stockton.

Colonel Dechert—I think we have acted in good faith. Within twenty-four hours after the commission of the deed we have given these parties a hearing and partially connected them with it. I do not desire to do anything that may be harsh or unfair, but desire an impartial examination. It is impossible to fully examine such a case in a day, and I ask that an opportunity be given for Mr. Brooks to be here, or that it be shown he cannot come. In the event of his death, a statement made prior thereto would be competent evidence against these parties. By Thursday next it might be determined how Mr. Brooks was, and although it might be a hardship to these prisoners, still it was due to their misfortune. So far as Mr. Keenan is concerned, your Honor is fully aware of the statement made concerning him by Mr. Brooks under oath.

Mr. Cassidy—How about young Keenan?

Colonel Dechert—He will be detained as a witness.

Mr. Cassidy—I assure the authorities there will be no trouble in having him here. We will give security for his appearance either as a witness or a principal; and before the Alderman decides, I would like to know what charge is against these people? What are you going to commit them for? It is a little late in the day to ask; still we would like to know. Let me see the warrant.

Alderman Kerr—The Commonwealth is not precluded by the wording of the warrant.

Mr. Cassidy—If this is a conspiracy, then a conspiracy to commit murder is bailable, though death ensues.

Mr. Mann—It may be a conspiracy to commit murder, death not ensuing. This is bailable beyond doubt.

Mr. Cassidy—There is no stage of this case that is not bailable.

Alderman—Young Keenan can enter bail in $1000.

Mr. Frank McLaughlin advanced to enter the bail.

Mr. Cassidy—You need not trouble yourself about bail, I will have him here. What is the charge?

Colonel Dechert—The case is not fully developed, but I presume the charge will be assault with intent to kill.

Mr. Cassidy—Then you ought to bring those people in contact with Mr. Brooks and show that they struck or shot him.

Colonel Dechert—This case is precisely like that of the private watchman recently assaulted. The parties in that case were committed until the man was out of danger.

Mr. Cassidy—If this case stood as it does now, and Mr. Brooks were dead, it would be bailable.

Colonel Dechert said that he concluded next Monday to be a more suitable time to go on with the case.

Mr. Brinckley—All that I can see against Mr. Stockton is being an accessory to an assault with intent to kill.

After a conference with the Mayor and Colonel Dechert, Alderman Kerr said that persons could be active principals in an affair of this kind and yet not be on the ground.

There being no evidence against the younger Keenan, he was discharged. The elder Keenan, Eagan, Stockton, and Hamilton would be committed until Monday next.

Mr. Cassidy—You decline to take bail?

Alderman Kerr—I decline taking bail, sir.

Mr. Cassidy now handed up a habeas corpus in the case of the elder Keenan, commanding the authorities at the Central Station to produce the body before Judge Brewster at 10 A. M. this morning.

It will be seen that the evidence points to the complicity of the parties in this horrible deed, but it is very evident that the three assassins are still at large. Hamilton is a bold, reckless man, and no doubt knew of the affair, but he was never fool enough, as well known as he is, to have driven that carriage off.

RAILROAD LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—
9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12:25.
3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7:15.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7:15 A. M., due 10:45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9:20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY.
6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10:06 A. M.
5:00 P. M., Passenger, due 8:22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5:10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6:10 A. M.

TICKETS.
Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $30; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.
For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 3:00 A. M., mail, and 3:30 P. M., passenger.
An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6:00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6:30 A. M.
Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN
For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc. etc., 9:20 A. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12:00 noon.
Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8:15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:10 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:15 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	3:20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	1:20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	6:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	7:15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:10 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.
Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7:00 P. M.
The 7:00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.
A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.
Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.
Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6:15 A. M.
A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4:30 P. M.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7:30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Allentown, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 4:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6:15 and 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:12 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:20 A. M. and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M. and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7:45 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.
Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 228 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.
At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.
At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 6:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.
For Abington at 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:45, and 8:25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:55 and 7:05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:35, 4:35, 6:45, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
E. COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex., Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.
At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line Fare, $2.
At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CH

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SUICIDE IN MOYAMENSING

The Gallows Cheated of its Due—Snyder, the Murderer of Carter, Drowns Himself in a Bucket of Water—Coroner's Investigation.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Another murderer has been added to the list of suicides at Moyamensing Prison, that contains the names of such criminals as Christian Berger and George S. Twitchell. Joseph Snyder, the murderer of Richard E. Carter at Fairmount Park, on Saturday last, was found dead in his cell at Moyamensing Prison this morning. He had drowned himself in a bucket of water. The man who so wantonly murdered a fellow-being had chosen thus to rush into the presence of his Maker with the heinous sin of his own death upon his hands.

Snyder was found by the keeper on bringing him his breakfast lying stretched out full length upon the floor, his face downward, and his bare feet towards the cell door. His head was not to be seen; but overhanging where it lay was a heavy beam, and under it was a bucket. The arms of the dead man were bent and rigid, resting upon the floor as supports, while the hands were clenched and purpled. The examination of the Doctor showed that life was extinct, and the body was not disturbed until the arrival of the Coroner, jury, and attendant reporters, at 11 o'clock.

The heavy frame-work, consisting of two beams that formed the bottom of the regular cell-bunk or couch, was then lifted up, and the face of the dead man was seen to be resting in the bucket almost full of water. The body was then overturned upon the floor, and the ghastly face of the suicide was turned upwards towards the heavens. It was a horrible sight to look upon the contorted features, stamped with the imprints of the death agony, the congested blood purpling the entire face, with the water dribbling down from his grey beard. The prayers of our citizens have been for weeks offered for more water, and yet this man used it to murder himself and cheat the gallows of its due.

The suicide was cunningly planned. The bucket must have first been put in place, the beam laid with one overhanging end resting upon the bucket, and then as the man stretched himself at full length upon the floor, with his face over the bucket, he must have pulled the beam down upon his head, so that it would effectually hold his face in the water, however he might struggle or his will falter.

The Coroner's investigation was then proceeded with in an adjoining room, and the following evidence elicited:—

William H. Grubb, keeper, sworn—This morning about twenty minutes of 8 o'clock when I went to the cell to give Snyder his breakfast, I found him in the condition stated; I called in the Deputy Superintendent and he called the Superintendent; Snyder's wife saw him last yesterday afternoon, and she then said to him that would be the last time she would see him; that led me to have suspicion, and I kept a watch on him; I saw him last at 5 o'clock last evening; his wife, I believe, had no idea of his committing suicide; she was only reproaching him for his doings, and for having the loaded pistol; we do not put two such convicts as he was in a cell together, circumstances have been known of one murdering another; Snyder said there was one thing he had forgotten to tell his wife; it was about a building association; I said she would be down again in a few days; he had drowned himself, I found this morning, by holding his face in a bucket of water; such a bucket is always placed in each cell, and each cell has also a hydrant of water; I found him this morning dead, at about 20 minutes of 8, when I went to give him his breakfast; I saw him yesterday about 5 o'clock; visited him the last one afterwards; when I saw him last the bunk board was in its place, and the bucket also.

William H. Perkins, Superintendent, sworn—I saw Snyder day before yesterday; asked him how old he was, and said he was too old to do such a deed; he said he had done it in a moment of excitement; yesterday afternoon I exchanged a few words with him, and this morning found him in the cell as seen by the jury, and left him in that position, as the doctor said he was dead; we do not open the cells at night, owing to the danger of a conspiracy to break jail; I have ordered the watchmen never to go single handed to a cell on an alarm; Mr. Grubb was the last mate who saw Snyder; the buckets are always customarily left in the cells to catch drippings and to wash in; we give the prisoners that kind of buckets, as they have no iron handles to break away so as to commit suicide. The bunk-board probably weighed forty pounds. I suppose Snyder put the bucket there; then laid down and pulled the bunk-board down upon himself, so as to hold his face down in spite of his dying struggle; we have had always fear of prisoners committing suicide, but this is the last and the oddest way. A few years ago we had a German weaver imprisoned. At night he was all right in the morning he was lying under his loom. He had taken a strand of yarn from the loom and throttled himself with it.

Dr. Updegrove sworn—I made a partial *post mortem* examination of Snyder's body; I opened the cavity of the chest and examined the lungs; I found them very much congested, presenting such evidences of strangulation or suffocation as we would expect to find in cases of drowning; I also examined the heart, and found it sound and natural; in my opinion the man came to his death from drowning.

Benjamin F. Butcher sworn—I corroborate the doctor's testimony; I saw him this morning, about 8½ o'clock, and think he had then been dead three or four hours.

The jury, after a very short consultation, returned the verdict that Joseph Snyder had committed suicide by drowning himself in a bucket of water.

The body of deceased will be given over to his family for burial.

BROOKS.

The Arrested—One of them Threatens a Habeas Corpus—He Thinks Better of It and Elects to Stay in Prison.

At the preliminary hearing given yesterday afternoon by Alderman Kerr to Thomas R. Eagan, John Stockton, Robert Hamilton, John Keenan, and Julian Keenan, who were arrested on suspicion of their complicity in the shooting of Revenue Detective Brooks, several witnesses having been examined for the Commonwealth, the Alderman discharged Julian Keenan, but determined to commit the others for a further hearing.

L. C. Cassidy, Esq., representing Thomas R. Eagan, said there was nothing submitted against his client, and therefore demanded his discharge. The testimony in regard to this man was to the effect that a short time after the shooting of Mr. Brooks, Eagan went to Brenade's store, No. 233 North Front street, wrapped two pistols in a piece of paper, and left them for Mr. Stockton; and when he was spoken to about the shooting he said he had known two weeks before that it would occur, and that Brooks deserved it. Under these circumstances the Alderman refused to release him, but committed him with the others for a further examination.

Mr. Cassidy then gave notice that he would take out a writ of habeas corpus for the discharge of Eagan, and bring it before Judge Brewster this morning. This having appeared in the morning papers, there was much interest evinced by the public in the probable result of such a proceeding, many being curious to know whether a judge of the Oyer and Terminer would set at large a defendant whose preliminary examination had not yet been concluded by the committing magistrate. Consequently, there was a large rush to the different Courts this morning, and the prevailing question was, "Where and when is that hearing going to take place."

The crowd, however, had collected only for a disappointment, for it was soon discovered that the lawyers had thought better of the matter, and had concluded not to take out the writ, but to abide by the Alderman's decision.

This morning the condition of Mr. Brooks was ascertained to have not materially changed since yesterday afternoon. He passed a comparatively quiet night, sleeping tranquilly at intervals, and awaking refreshed. Still his condition is critical. It would take but a brief while, should his symptoms become unfavorable, for death to ensue. He is constantly attended by his physicians, and watched with the most solicitous care. If the sympathy of the public could insure his recovery, ere long he would again be upon his feet.

As the interest in his condition increases, and the circumstances of the cowardly attack upon him become better known, popular indignation at the crime waxes still more intense. Various are the ejaculations concerning the perpetrators of the deed one hears along the street. "The first lamp-post for the villains!" may serve as a sample of the words. The arrest of the dastards would afford the people the highest gratification. A proud feather will be placed in any officer's cap who secures their capture.

At half-past 12 Mr. Brooks was reported to be in a dying condition, and his legal advisers were busily engaged in settling up his worldly affairs, and securing his signature to necessary documents.

THE PEACH MARKET.—The price of peaches this morning is as follows:—For ordinary, 60 cents; good, 80@90 cents; extra, $1 25; super extra, $2 00 per basket.

The arrivals on Delaware avenue aggregate 38,009 baskets, as follows:—

Propellers F. Cadwallader and Diamond State, from Sassafras river, Md.; Cygnet, from Whorton creek, with 12,386 baskets.

Steamers Jersey Blue and Perry, from Smyrna, Del., with 4200 baskets.

Barges D. R. Kennedy, from Bohemia river, Md.; Hannah Sophia, from Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, Md.; W. W. Suits, Daylight, David and Lucy, and Rufus Wiley, from Odessa, with 19,163 baskets.

Schooners Franklin and Village Belle, from Odessa, with 760 baskets.

Sloops Active, from Liston tree farm; Lafayette, from Whitehall; and Lucy Isabella, from Odessa, Del., with 3500 baskets.

NOT HIS.—Isaac White, a black man, was arrested last night at Sixth and St. Mary streets. He had a bundle of clothing under his arm supposed to be stolen. Alderman Carpenter held him in $600 bail.

THE ELECTION CONTESTS.

Conclusion of Mr. Mann's Argument—He Reviews the Answer Attempted by the Respondents.

Court of Common Pleas.

Allison, P. J., and Judges Ludlow, Peirce, and Brewster.

MR. MANN'S CONCLUSION.

Mr. Mann having yesterday nearly concluded his opening argument in behalf of the contestants, this morning at 11½ o'clock the court met, and he proceeded to add the few final remarks of his speech. Having mentioned a few figures in regard to the vote in the Second division of the First ward for the last four years, showing that the Democratic vote was returned larger last October than ever before, he passed to the Tenth division of the First ward, the return of which was attacked by the respondents as unfair. There was a great complaint made that the Republicans created so much turbulence and violence about the poll that the Democratic voters could not exercise their right of franchise; and yet their own witnesses proved that the greatest fairness prevailed at this poll, and every Democrat was allowed to go to the window, though many votes were rejected on good challenges.

Complaint was also made that the voting during the first hour was illegally rapid, but only 81 votes were received; while in the divisions of the Fourth ward 162 and 174, and votes corresponding in numbers, were taken by the Democrats during that hour.

The Republican witnesses proved that there were several disturbances about the window, and they were but quite trivial, preventing no qualified elector from voting. While the complaints of obstruction to the voting stood, it might be well to look at the condition of the vote at this Republican poll, and see if everything was not marked with the utmost fairness.

Hours.	Tyndale.	Fox.
First	54	27
Second	34	38
Third	46	26
Fourth	27	35
Fifth	53	23
Sixth	25	21
Seventh	23	14
Eighth	12	13
Ninth	12	7
Tenth	12	8
Eleventh	10	3

In the Fourth division of the Seventh ward two votes were complained of by the respondents as personations, but the contestants produced two witnesses who explained that these were their votes, and the difficulty was caused by a mere clerical error.

The Seventh division of the Twenty-sixth ward was attacked, on the ground that upon opening the box the book was found without any mark upon it; but this was done away with by proof that the Republican officer could not obtain the book, and obtained a printed list and kept this instead, and no fraud whatever was committed in consequence thereof. The Eighth division of the Tenth ward was attacked, because the oaths of the officers were signed but had no jurat to them, no memorandum showing by whom the oath was administered, and also that some of the officers were not entitled to act, because they had not been elected. But they were accepted by the Democratic officers with whom they worked, and no objection was then made, and they could not take advantage of it; it was now too late. But fraud was the only thing searched for, and not more than a half-dozen votes in this division were pointed out as fraudulent, and only two or three of these were unanswered by the contestants. The Ninth division of the Tenth ward was attacked simply because the Republican vote was heavy, and there was no allegation whatever of fraud.

The Third division of the Eighteenth ward was also attacked because the Republican vote there polled was heavy, and no more fraud was proved than in the Ninth division of the Tenth ward. The attack upon the Tenth division of the Nineteenth ward was because of a doubt of the election officers' right to act. This division was newly divided into two, one called the Tenth and the other the Fourteenth; Mr. Addis, who had been elected as judge of the old Tenth, sought legal advice as to how he should act, and was instructed to act in his own division and appoint a judge for the other; this he did, but his appointee in the course of one day changed his politics and was recalled, and Mr. Addis went himself to act in the division to which he had appointed this turncoat; in this he was no doubt correct; at all events his conduct was no ground for rejecting the division.

Having closed this elaborate resume of the case, Mr. Mann presented to the Court the following

RECAPITULATION

to show by what majorities the contestants would appear to be elected by casting out those divisions which they had shown to be too corrupt to be counted.

FOR MAYOR—TOTAL VOTE.

Fox's vote, 61,517 Tyndale's vote, 59,679

Strike out the vote in the 7th Division		
3d ward,	609	150
6th Div. 4th W.,	344	59
7th Div. 4th W.,	418	24
8th Div. 4th W.,	588	156
6th Div. 17th W.,	456	86
7th Div. 17th W.,	353	57
4th Div. 25th W.,	502	50
8th Div. 9th W.,	66	10
	3,327	591
	58,190	59,088
Error in 12th division Fifteenth ward in favor of Tyndale		100
Recount Sixteenth division Twentieth ward		67
		59,255
Tyndale's vote	59,255	
Fox's vote	58,190	
	1,065	

Claiming General Tyndale's election for Mayor by 1065 majority.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—TOTAL VOTE.

Sheppard's vote.....61,165 Gibbons' vote..59,890

Strike out the vote in the 7th Div. 3d Ward.	691	149
6th Div. 4th W.,	341	61
7th Div. 4th W.,	413	25
8th Div. 4th W.,	597	147
6th Div. 17th W.	466	57
7th Div. 17th W.	349	89
4th Div. 25th W.	502	57
8th Div. 9th W. (three hours).	66	10
	3,335	585
	57,830	59,305
Recount in 16th Div. 20th Ward.		45
Error in 1st Ward in favor of Sheppard, admitted in contestant's petition	315	
	58,145	59,350
Gibbons' vote, corrected	59,350	
Sheppard's " "	58,145	
	1,205	

Claiming Gibbons' election as District Attorney by 1205 majority.

RECEIVER OF TAXES—TOTAL VOTE.

Melloy's vote.....60,814 Peltz's vote..60 576

Strike out the vote in the 7th Division 3d ward	592	157
6th Div. 4th W.,	343	60
7th Div. 4th W.,	419	22
8th Div. 4th W.,	585	158
6th Div. 17th W.,	460	88
7th Div. 17th W.,	350	56
4th Div. 25th W.,	503	48
8th Div. 9th W.,	66	10
	3,318	599
	57,496	59,977
Error 1st Div. 27 W.,	50	Recount 16 D. 20 W. 67
	57,546	60,044
Peltz's vote	60,044	
Melloy's vote	57,546	
	2,498	

Claiming 2498 majority for Richard Peltz for Receiver of Taxes.

CITY CONTROLLER—TOTAL VOTE.

Getz's vote.....61,072 Hancock's, 60,384

Strike out 7th Div. 3d Ward.	595	155
6th Div. 4th W.,	343	61
7th Div. 4th W.,	418	22
8th Div. 4th W.,	585	159
6th Div. 17th W.	459	57
7th Div. 17th W.	351	87
4th Div. 25th W.	504	48
8th Div. 9th W.,	66	10
	3,321	599
	57,751	59,785
Recount 16th Div. of 20th W.		65
		59,850
Hancock's vote corrected		59,850
Getz's vote		57,750
		2,099

Claiming Hancock's election by 2099 majority.

CITY SOLICITOR—TOTAL VOTE.

Barger.....61,121 Worrell.....60,230

Strike out the vote in the 7th division 3d W.,	595	153
6th div. 4th W.,	343	61
7th div. 4th W.,	416	22
8th div. 4th W.,	589	155
6th div. 17th W.,	459	57
7th div. 17th W.,	350	87
4th div. 25th W.,	502	49
8th div. 9th W.,	66	10
	3,320	594
	57,801	59,636
Recount 16th of 20th W.,		64
		59,700
Worrell's vote	59,700	
Barger's "	57,801	
	1,899	

Claiming 1899 majority for Thomas J. Worrell, for City Solicitor.

PROTHONOTARY, COMMON PLEAS—TOTAL VOTE.

Fletcher, 60,965; Donagan, 60,335.

Strike out the vove in 7th div. 3th W.,	608	143
6th div. 4th W.,	342	60
7th div. 4th W.,	413	25
8th div. 4th W.,	589	154
7th div. 17th W.,	349	89
6th div. 17th W.,	466	57
4th div. 25th W.,	502	47
8th div. 9th W.,	66	10
	3,335	585
	57,660	59,749
Recount 16th div. 20th W.		39
		59,788
Donagan's vote	59,788	
Fletcher's vote	57,630	
	2,158	

Claiming Fletcher's election by 2158 majority.

CITY COMMISSIONER—TOTAL VOTE.

Weaver..... 61,165 McCuen..... 60,192

Strike out the vote in the 7th Div. 3d Ward.	597	153
6th Div. 4th W.,	344	61
7th Div. 4th W.,	419	22
8th Div. 4th W.,	585	159
6th Div. 17th W.,	466	56
7th Div. 17th W.,	350	88
4th Div. 25th W.,	502	49
8th Div. 9th W.,	66	10
	3,329	598
	57,836	59,594
Recount 16 D. 20 W.,		64
		59,658
McCuen	59,658	
Weaver	57,836	
	1,822	

Claiming 1822 majority for Major Alexander McCuen for City Commissioner.

Here Mr. Mann closed and the Court took a recess.

PRESENTATION OF A PORTRAIT TO HON. JAMES POLLOCK, DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.—Soon after the present Director of the Mint received his appointment for the second term, a number of his personal friends employed in that institution determined to present him with some testimonial of their good will and esteem. The affair was no sooner broached than it was taken hold of by the employes of the institution, most of whom had served under Mr. Pollock before he was removed by Andrew Johnson, because he would not be galvanized into a conservative, and in a very quiet manner the services of the artist Mr. William E. Winner were secured, and the Governor solicited to sit for his picture. In answer to the many inquiries that were instituted vague answers were given, and up to yesterday, none save those engaged in getting up the affair were aware of the use to which the picture was to be put.

The picture at length being finished, yesterday afternoon was set apart for the ceremony of presentation, and about 3 o'clock the workmen of the different departments, and a number of ladies, assembled in the room used as the cabinet for coins and specimens of different minerals, and when all was in readiness Mr. Pollock was waited upon by the Committee and requested to step into the room, which he did. Immediately after his arrival Henry C. Hickok stepped forward and presented the picture on behalf of the employes. The speaker said:—

Mr. Director:—I am commissioned by the officers and employes of the mint, who are now present, and whose names are inscribed on the roll which I will place in your hands, to present to you as a monument of your administration this well-executed portrait of the present Director of the Mint, which now for the first time adorns the walls of the cabinet. They present it as a just and rightful tribute to your administration of this institution, your own modesty, diffidence to the contrary notwithstanding. In its permanent place on these walls it may serve also as a proud memento of the high intelligence, administrative ability and efficiency, and that spotless, unhesitating personal and official integrity on your part, that swerves neither to the right hand nor to the left from the strict path of rectitude and honor. If those who in future years shall succeed you in this high position, will but emulate your virtues and your fidelity to official trusts devolved upon you, we are assured that all will be well with this branch of the National Government and the interests of the people to be affected by it.

Aside from the official purpose of this testimonial, these contributors desire me to say to you, in conclusion, and from the fullness of their hearts, that they make this presentation as a token of their affectionate regard for you as a generous, noble-hearted, and indulgent benefactor and friend.

After the applause had ceased, Governor Pollock came forward, and in reply said:—

My Friends:—It is with feelings of equal surprise and pleasure that I now address you. Surprise at the way you have come upon me—pleasure, that I have the opportunity of addressing you. I scarcely know what language to use in returning you my thanks, for my position, on an occasion such as this, is one of peculiar delicacy. I am not ambitious; that is, I have never sought to be a great man in the common acceptance of the term, and yet I have ever sought to hand down to posterity, to those who shall have followed me after I shall have passed away, a name unsullied and unspotted by any deed or word cruel or dishonorable in the slightest degree. On my accepting the directorship of this institution for the second time, I found much about it that needed correcting, much that could not exist under my administration, and since then my efforts have been directed towards drawing around me men in whom I could repose that confidence so much needed; and if I mistake not, I have found them. (Applause.) It is not my desire to govern by official authority; let friendship, pure and unasked for, do its duty; and as each man gazes into the eye of his neighbor, let it be that he shall feel that there is a tie existing between them which is stronger and more enduring than the iron chains of official command. In many of you who surround me I recognize the face of him who has served in whatever capacity he was placed with that fidelity which needs no comment, and where, indeed, praise would be unacceptable to those who are most entitled to receive it. (Applause.) To you all I owe much, and am glad to see you; glad to see you here, glad to see you in the dust and dirt of your work, glad to see you in the street or wherever else it may be our privilege to meet. It is a pleasure for me to know that beneath the grimy exterior of those who surround me at their work, there is a heart, which beats with that warm good-feeling that should ever exist between man and man. The speaker continued to speak in glowing terms of the importance of the respective positions occupied by those who surrounded him, and in conclusion, pointing to the picture, remarked that it would live long after those who were now here should have passed from the laboring fields of life; it would be pointed at by our children's children, and the recollections of those then gone would be recalled afresh to the mind and their memories made greener by the event. Accept, gentlemen, my most heartfelt thanks for your beautiful present. The speaker then retired amid applause.

The picture, which is a very fine one, now graces the walls of the Cabinet, and to-day has been admired by numerous visitors.

DIDN'T CATCH 'EM.—This morning, about half-past 3 o'clock, Sergeant Lynch and Policeman McIlree heard a crash at Ninth and Cherry streets. It sounded like a window demolished. They ran to the corner, and there discovered that the dwelling of Mr. Burk, on the southwest corner of the streets named, had been entered by thieves. The rascals effected an entrance by breaking open two windows, a side one and a back one. Inside a candle was burning, and bundles of goods were lying scattered around, ready to be removed. This latter pleasure the thieves didn't enjoy, for they were frightened off; but neither did the officers enjoy the pleasure of capturing them, for they escaped. Mr. Burk's family is absent from town.

A TALL DROP.—This morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, William H. Heans, fifty years of age, fell from the third story of the building on the southeast corner of Eighth and Market streets. He was engaged in painting there at the time. His wrist was fractured, and he was otherwise injured. Taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. His home is at No. 903 S. Ninth street.

MR. PETER E. ABEL, from his new Literary Curiosity Shop, No. 131 South Seventh street, sends us two large lithographic birds'-eye views, one of Philadelphia and one of New York. These are both fine works of art, and they admirably represent the "lay of the land" in and about the two chief cities of the United States.

EXCURSION TO NEW YORK BAY AND THE HUDSON.—The second grand excursion around New York bay and thirty miles up the Hudson to Sing Sing, will be given from this city to-morrow. The party so fortunate as to participate will leave Philadelphia, from Walnut street wharf, at 7:30 A. M., by a special train of cars to South Amboy; thence by the splendid steamer William Cook, passing around Staten Island, through the Narrows, affording a fine view of the celebrated Fort Lafayette and the fortifications, Governor's Island, the city of New York; up the Hudson river, giving a full view of the famous Palisades, passing by the towns of Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings, Piermont, Sunnyside (the residence of the late Washington Irving), Irvington, Tarrytown (where Major Andre was taken prisoner during the Revolution), Nyack, Rockland Lake to Sing Sing, with a fine view of that celebrated prison; returning down the river and bay, passing by Sailors' Snug Harbor, along Staten Island, with its magnificent scenery; thence to South Amboy, taking the special train, and arriving at Philadelphia about 9 P. M. The National Cornet Band, of Camden, will accompany the excursion.

Great credit is due to Mr. J. Warren Gore, the manager of these popular excursions, for the skill with which they have been conducted, and for the consequent favor they have received at the hands of a discriminating public.

GENERAL ZULICK'S CASE.—At noon to-day, before United States Commissioner C. P. Clarke, the case of General Samuel M. Zulick, charged with perjury, came up on a continued hearing. The United States was compelled to rest upon the evidence previously adduced, as her last witness, Assistant United States District Attorney Valentine, was still unable to attend, on account of being detained at the death-bed of Revenue Officer Brooks.

Notwithstanding that the Commissioner desired the case disposed of, and requested to hear the arguments this week, the counsel were unwilling to proceed before Tuesday next at 12 M. On account of the gravity of the questions involved, the time between now and then was finally allowed them to prepare and get up their authorities.

ABANDONED.—Yesterday afternoon Lieutenant Smith, of the Delaware Harbor Police, came upon the schooner Roscoe, of Baltimore, lying off Cooper's cove. He boarded her. But one individual, a lad, was found either above or below decks. The boy said that the vessel had been lying there for six days; that the captain had sold the cargo, which consisted of wood, and disappeared, and that the mate also, after selling the sails, ropes, etc., off the vessel, had absconded. The little fellow had had an abundance left him to eat, but when discovered was just about munching his last cracker. The vessel was brought up to Noble street wharf, and her owner in Baltimore notified.

JERSEY COWS.—John More and Joseph Milford, men, and a boy named David Simkins, were arrested this morning at Front and Greenwich streets, on suspicion of having stolen a couple of cows they were driving. The quadrupeds are evidently from Jersey. Sand is on their feet. The accused will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

SALE OF THE JEFFERSON MILL, TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—James A. Freeman, auctioneer, sold to-day, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, the very valuable mill, machinery, etc., known as the Jefferson Mill, and five and a half acres of land adjacent to the Cathedral Cemetery, Twenty-fourth ward, for $100,000.

A FATAL FALL.—On the 1st instant Casper Wagner, forty-three years of age, fell from a step on Second street, above Rising Sun lane, and sustained a compound fracture of the left leg. He was removed to the Episcopal Hospital this morning. He resided at No. 2050 Hancock street.

THE WATER.—This morning water to the depth of eleven inches was passing over the Fairmount dam. As the supply, however, comes from the opening of the river floodgates, not the floodgates up aloft, we can't yet afford to be reckless in the use of the liquid.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
FOUR QUIRES OF FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS OF ENVELOPES TO MATCH, in a neat Double Box, stamped, only $1 00.
JOHN LINERD,
8 17 wsm$ No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

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SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
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GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
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STOVES, RANGES, ETC.
GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACES AND COOKING RANGES.
1,461,600
Cubic feet of space, thoroughly heated by EIGHT medium-sized GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACES, at United States Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.
PERFECT SUCCESS.
It is three years since the above Furnaces were invented and offered to the public. The advantages they combine have given them a most signal success. Already in our city it has taken the lead,
AND THE DEMAND CAN SCARCELY BE SUPPLIED.
The community are assured that the essential features which have given the Golden Eagle such unbounded popularity are not found in any other Furnaces now extant.
An examination is solicited.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
CHAS. WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET STREET,
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THE IMPROVED BALTIMORE Fire-Place Heater,

With ILLUMINATING DOORS and WINDOWS, and MAGAZINE of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 HOURS, at a cost of but ELEVEN CENTS PER DAY. The most perfect and cheerful Heater in use. Having made arrangements with
MR. S. B. SEXTON, OF BALTIMORE,
For the EXCLUSIVE manufacturing of these Heaters, we are prepared to furnish them in large or small quantities. Sold wholesale or retail by the Manufacturer,
JOHN S. CLARK,
NO. 1008 MARKET STREET.
Beware of imitations gotten up on the popularity of these Heaters. 8 27 lmrp

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Mining Disaster—How the Dead were Discovered—The Obsequies of the Late Secretary of War.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

The Mining Horror—Further Particulars of the Discovery of the Dead Miners.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 8.—At 5:15 A. M. a party went down and remained thirty-five minutes. They discovered a dinner can and cups.

At 6:30 A. M. another party remained down thirty-five minutes and discovered a whole company of miners dead on the east side of the planes. Preparations are making to send down six gangs of four men each, and the bodies will be brought out as rapidly as possible. The foul air does not interfere to any great extent.

9:30 A. M.—One of the gangs has just returned, and report that they went up the plane, just beyond which a barrier was met, consisting of a car packed around with coal and clothing. This was cleared away, and proceeding a little further another barrier was met, nearly completed and constructed as the first.

One man was found upon the outside, where he had been at work laying up the wall. It was completed except a small aperture, just sufficient to admit the passage of a human body, and it is inferred he had just finished his task and was preparing to join his companions on the opposite side by crawling back. This barrier was removed, when the whole force of miners were found congregated and piled one upon another, dead.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Next Visit.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The President assembled the Cabinet to-day at noon for general business, and they were in session for a couple of hours. It is understood that the President will leave to-morrow evening for New York. He will leave New York on Saturday or Monday for Washington, Pa., going by way of the Pennsylvania Central.

The Funeral of Secretary Rawlins.

Arrangements for the funeral of Secretary Rawlins are completed, and an imposing display is anticipated. Among those who will attend will be Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary Robeson's Circular to the Navy Department Employes.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—General Order.—The death of General John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War, which occurred on Monday, Sept. 6, 1869, is hereby announced to the Navy and Marine Corps. He will be buried with military honors at 10 A. M. on Sept. 9. Orders for closing the department, and draping it in mourning, and for the attendance of officers at the funeral, have been issued. As an additional mark of respect for the very distinguished soldier and statesman who has just died in the service of his country, the flags will be displayed at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and 15-minute guns be fired at noon on September 9, or on the day after the receipt of this order, by mail or telegram, at all the navy yards and stations, and on the vessels of war of the United States in commission and at the Naval Academy. Crape will be worn by the Secretary and by the officers of the navy and Marine Corps on the left arm for thirty days.

GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Secretary of War ad Interim.

The President to-day appointed General Sherman to act as Secretary until the vacancy caused by the death of General Rawlins shall be filled.

FROM EUROPE.

The Inter-University Rowing Match.

By Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Morning *Telegraph* has an editorial on the result of the great international rowing match between the Oxford and Harvard crews. The writer says the merits of the two systems will be undecided until Oxford crosses the Atlantic and meets an American crew on American waters. If the Oxfords are beaten under such circumstances, it will show, however close the match may be, which is the best, the American or English styles of rowing. If the Oxfords are victorious it will show that the Harvards have something to unlearn. We see no cause to doubt that the scheme will be practicable, and it will afford a fair and reasonable chance for the Harvard to reverse the triumph. The fame of the Oxfords and their love of fair play, it is natural to suppose, will prompt a ready compliance with the just expectation of America.

The Fenian Prisoners.

DUBLIN, Sept. 8.—A meeting of those favorable to amnesty to the Fenian prisoners was held at Limerick yesterday, and over 25,000 people were present. A series of resolutions was adopted, among them one asserting that the farmers of Ireland will not accept any tenant right bill until the political prisoners are liberated.

Rifle Match Between England and America.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Lord Elcho, who has taken a very prominent part in the volunteer movement, recently suggested a rifle match between England and America.

The Bourse Still Excited.

PARIS, Sept. 8—2:30 P. M.—The Bourse is excited. Rentes, 69f. 97c.

HAVRE, Sept. 8.—Cotton opened quiet and unchanged.

MARRIED.

(For additional Marriages and Deaths see fifth page.)

STONE—McILVAINE.—On Tuesday, the 7th instant, at the Central Congregational Church, by the Rev. Edward Hawes, JAMES FARRAR STONE, M. D., and ISABEL, daughter of the late C. P. McIlvaine.

DIED.

McCAY.—On the morning of the 8th instant, after a lingering illness, NATHANIEL, youngest son of Alexander and Mary McCay.

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Additional Particulars of the Colliery Disaster—Drawing Up the Bodies—New Yorkers Contributing to Relieve the Sufferers.

FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

Removal of the Bodies.

SCRANTON, Sept. 8—4:30 A. M.—Active preparations are making for the immediate removal of the bodies, which work will consume the greater part of the day, owing to a lack of facilities for working. The condition of the mine is improving.

Viewing the Bodies.

At 8:15 A. M. Coroner Eno, of Plymouth, who is on the ground, empanelled a jury of inquest as follows:—W. J. Harvey, foreman, Samuel Van Loon, Martin McDonald, James George, Charles Hutchinson, and Thomas Patton. They will view the bodies as they are brought out.

8:40 A. M.—The body of John Bowen, of Plymouth, miner, was the third one brought out. Age 31. Left eye partially open, but otherwise countenance placid. He formerly lived in Providence, and leaves a wife and child in Plymouth. Found outside the barricade, behind which were all the other bodies. He was evidently overcome before he could get through.

The names of the dead men will be announced as fast as they are brought out, and their relatives will be allowed to enter the lines. The coroner's jury has just viewed the bodies of Steele and Slocum. The men engaged in bringing out the bodies are required to swear to the facts in each case.

Father O'Harra of Wilkesbarre is present.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Rawlins and Avondale Relief Funds.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The subscriptions for the relief fund for General Rawlins' widow were increased $7000 to-day. The Stock Exchange subscribed $5000 of this amount. The same body also subscribed $5000 in aid of the sufferers by the coal mine disaster.

OUR NATIONAL DISEASE.

What is it, and what will cure it? It is a fact that will not be controverted that Dyspepsia *is a national disease*, to be found from the Presidential mansion to the humble cottage along the marshes of the Atlantic. *Symptoms*—There are scarcely two cases of Dyspepsia alike. The symptoms vary. In one case they may be cold hands and feet, oppressive soreness and pain in the pit of the stomach, drowsiness after meals. In another, costiveness, heartburn (so called), tormenting feelings, both mental and physical. In a third, nervousness, the spirits depressed, a foreboding of evil, the mind so depressed that in some cases there is extreme melancholy, and the sufferer is led to commit suicide. In another, harassing belchings, saliva or a watery substance profusely running from the mouth, throat irritated with a dry cough, skin dry, then cold, the stools clay colored, restlessness at night, s